



**A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.**

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#### POINTS TO NOTE.

**THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY** FOR 1901 has been sent out this week to all our home-subscribers. With a few exceptions the copies have gone by the *Globe Express, carriage paid to destination*. If any charge is demanded on delivery, we would be obliged if subscribers would pay and take a receipt, then send it to us, when we shall refund the money. Extra copies of the **DIARY** can be obtained by subscribers at 2s. 6d. each, carriage paid.

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Each **DIARY** contains a coupon for a ten-guinea prize competition. To share in this the blank post-cards have simply to be filled up and returned to 42 Cannon Street. We hope there will be a good response. It is an interesting as well as profitable competition.

\* \* \* \*

**THE WINTER ISSUE** of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** will be published on January 26, 1901. It will be a splendid number for advertising in, and we strongly recommend business firms to prepare a good advertisement for it. If the advertisement is to take the form of an inset (a style of advertising which we have proved to be highly profitable and satisfactory), applications for complete directions should be addressed to the publisher of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The date of the issue is fixed and certain Saturday, January 26, 1901, and it will go to 12,000 of the best buyers of druggists' goods in the British Empire and countries trading therewith.

#### Summary.

*The Pharmaceutical Council's draft Pharmacy Bill* is printed on p. 925. It provides for (1) a qualified person in each shop open for the sale of poisons; (2) the responsibility of the employers of unqualified sellers of poisons; (3) prohibition of the use of Pharmacy-Act titles by corporate bodies; (4) directors of such bodies shall be qualified persons, and (5) a compulsory curriculum, division of the Qualifying examination, and reciprocity.

**THE LATEST STORE-PRICES** are given on p. 904.

**THE G.M.C.** report on the B.P. is printed on p. 911.

NEVER write "Please enclose" in orders sent by the halfpenny post (p. 920).

**THE STOCKS OF DRUGS** in LONDON on November 30 are summarised on p. 915.

A LIST of new local secretaries to the Pharmaceutical Society is printed on p. 923.

**ZEISS'S BUTYRO REFRACTOMETER** for testing the purity of fats and oils is described on p. 928.

A COLLEGE-TRAINING before shop experience in pharmacy is now advocated in England (p. 928).

A VISIT of Edinburgh assistants to the Calton Hill Observatory has yielded good points (p. 937).

**DR. ATTFIELD** suggests further experiment in regard to making ointments without stirring (p. 934).

**THE Colonial and Indian Addendum** to the B.P. is ready for publication. We are able to give extracts from it on p. 931.

**THE SACCHARIN LITIGATION** has come to an end, and the "Tigress" brand has been withdrawn from the market (p. 916).

"XRAYSER" comments this week on the business addresses by Mr. W. L. Howie and Mr. Glyn-Jones reported last week (p. 918).

IN connection with the arsenical-beer scare, the article by Mr. E. Dowzard on p. 921 regarding the detection of arsenic in glucose.

"**MEL ROSE**" TABLET has been in Court, the original makers seeking to restrain another firm from naming a preparation similarly (p. 913).

**AMERICAN NOTES** from our representative in New York deal with hot soda, and a powerful depilatory the German apothekers are given on p. 907

**GAS AND GAS-BURNERS** were the subject of a paper by Mr. W. J. Dibdin, in which good information bearing on the gas-bill is given (p. 928).

**MR. BREMIDGE** threatens to stop publishing lists of persons whose names are liable to be erased from the register of chemists and druggists (p. 920).

**DR. JOHN ATTFIELD** has been warmly thanked by the General Medical Council for his services in connection with the British Pharmacopœia (p. 911).

**FIRE-REPORTS** are numerous this week, the most serious catastrophe being the total destruction of a Day's drug-store in the Borough, the loss being 30,000l. to 50,000l. (p. 905).

IN THE "**COMPANION BIRD**" we seem to recognise the features of Mr. P. W. Squire, Editor of Squire's "Companion to the B.P.," and the writer of the *Balminton* treatise on punting (p. 916).

A **SOUTHSEA CHEMIST** has been prosecuted for selling ponderous magnesia stated to be adulterated with a small percentage of carbonate. He satisfied the Court that there was no adulteration, but simply absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O from the air (pp. 914 and 920).

**THE FEATURE** of the markets is a further slump in quinine, partly due to the failure of a speculator who had bought heavily. There is likely to be a reduction in the makers' quotation. Mercurials have been slightly reduced; clove oil is higher, and citric acid is firmer (p. 935).

**THE chemical section** of the London Chamber of Commerce has again considered the Poisons in Packets Bill, and a motion to support it failed to secure a majority, the vote being a tie (p. 926). We consider the Bill a serious menace to the Pharmacy Act which every chemist and druggist should look after (p. 920).

**THE General Medical Council** has called before it an Airdrie doctor who has employed unqualified assistants in his open shop. The Council condemns the practice, and has given the doctor until May to consider his position (p. 910). We show that this decision will have an important bearing upon the drug-trade in Scotland (p. 920).



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

A Brixton dyer was fined 20*l.* and 2*s.* costs at Lambeth Police-court, on December 3, for storing benzine without a licence.

Two men, named Allbrow and Jenner, have been committed for trial on charges of stealing and receiving boxes of bovril valued at 140*l.*

Absolom Homer, chemist, Bedworth, has been fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs for selling tincture of iodine which was deficient in iodide of potassium to the extent of 40 per cent.

As a carriage was turning into Market Street, Margate, on November 24, the shafts crashed through the plate-glass front of Mr. Evans's pharmacy. Considerable damage was done.

The summons against Annie Dickson, who trades as a chemist at Cottingham, near Hull, for selling sweet nitre not up to B.P. standard (vide *C. & D.*, December 1, page 868), has been dismissed.

Daisy Stanley Elizabeth Isaac has been sentenced to three months' hard labour for attempting to obtain money by a trick from Mr. William Thomas, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Willenhall.

Notice of application to the Light Railway Commissioners for powers to construct a light railway between Warrington and Northwich has been given by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited) and others. The application embodies nine sections.

Boots (Limited) are making alterations in their shops in a number of towns. Enlarged premises have been opened at 70 St. Mary Street, Weymouth; 19 Market Place, Macclesfield; 42 Drake Street, Rochdale; and 280 and 280A High Street, Lincoln.

Dr. Lewkowitsch before an appreciative audience at the Goldsmiths' Institute on November 29 gave hints on "the profession of an industrial chemist." An industrial chemist, he said, not only does delicate analyses, but on occasions has to stoke the furnace.

A woman named Whitford has been committed for trial at Truro on a charge of administering liniment of iodine (obtained from Mr. W. Bray, chemist, Redruth) to her illegitimate child. The liniment was supplied by prescription, and was labelled "Poison."

A labourer named Ketteridge was remanded at South-West London Police-court, on December 5, on a charge of stealing a bottle of medicine and a contribution-box containing about 7*s.*, from the shop of Mr. Robert Taylor Garton, chemist and druggist, 78 Plough Road, Battersea.

A man named Knowles, of Hollinwood, near Oldham, drank some acid in mistake for asthma-medicine. Thinking it was poisonous, he took an antidote, and sent for the doctor. The medical man, on arrival, found that Knowles had died from fright, the acid he had taken being harmless.

At Belper, on November 29, the Ripley Co-operative Society were summoned for selling 4 oz. of bicarbonate of soda in place of cream of tartar. The manager explained that the error occurred through the carelessness of a warehouseman, and the charge was withdrawn on the payment of costs.

John Stanswood, chemist, Landport, was fined 1*l.* and costs, on December 3, for selling sesame oil in place of olive oil to a food and drugs inspector. Defendant, who admitted the offence, said he thought the sesame oil an excellent substitute. His solicitor submitted that the sale of one article for another was not adulteration.

At Croydon County Court last week, Fielding & Co. had an action against "a druggist sundriesman" for money lent. Defendant said he borrowed 20*l.* and 6*l.* was at once deducted for interest, so that he only received 14*l.*, and he had

paid back about 4*l.* He had no offer to make, and no order was made as there was no evidence of means.

The trial of the test action in which the St. Helens Corporation are suing the United Alkali Company for 5,000*l.* for damages to their gasworks on the occasion of the explosion at Kurtz's Chemical-works, in May of last year, is fixed to be taken before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a special jury at the Liverpool Assizes on Friday, December 7.

Faversham (Kent) Town Council having asked the borough analyst, Mr. Sidney Harvey, pharmaceutical chemist, Canterbury, whether he could not make a reduction in his charges for the analysis of water-samples, Mr. Harvey has agreed to make eight analyses a year for 14*l.*, or twelve for 20*l.*, instead of 2*l.* 2*s.* per sample as hitherto.

### The Royal Society.

At the annual meeting held at Burlington House on St. Andrew's Day (November 30), the Copley medal was presented to Professor Marcellin Berthelot, for his brilliant services to chemical science. Professor A. H. Becquerel was awarded the Rumford medal for his discoveries in radiation proceeding from Uranium; the Davy medal was given to Professor G. Koerner for his investigations on the position-theory of the aromatic compounds; and the Darwin medal to Professor Ernst Haeckel for his researches in zoology. Amongst those elected members of the Council are Dr. H. E. Armstrong, Dr. Ludwig Mond, and Professor Emerson Reynolds. At the dinner held at the Métropole, Sir William Huggins, the newly-elected president, presided over a brilliant gathering, including Sir H. E. Roscoe, Sir F. A. Abel, Professor Armstrong, Sir W. H. Broadbent, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Sir T. L. Brunton, Sir W. Crookes, Professor Dewar, Professor Dunstan, Professor Farmer, Dr. L. Mond, Mr. R. L. Mond, Dr. W. H. Perkin, Professor J. E. Reynolds, Sir W. A. Roberts-Austen, Professor Rucker, Dr. A. Scott, Mr. J. W. Swan, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Professor Tilden, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer. The honours for the after-dinner oratory might justly be awarded to the American Ambassador, who proposed the toast of the evening.

### Store-prices.

The following advanced prices are notified by the Civil Service Supply Association:—

Bully's toilet-vinegar, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per bottle; chest and lung protectors (Canadian), from 2*s.* 9*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*, and 4*s.* 9*d.*; flesh-gloves, from 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per pair; manna, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; Mariani wine, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; sparklet bottle, with stopper and toggle-cork, from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*

### A Distinction, and a Difference.

"You are a chemist, are you not?" asked counsel of a defendant at the Bow County Court on December 3.

"Oh, no; I keep a drug-store," was the quick retort.

"But isn't that a distinction without a difference?"

"Not at all. I keep a drug-store. It doesn't keep me."

"But you are a chemist all the same."

"No, no; I am a herbal proprietor of sovereign cures; but ours is such a healthy district."

### The Doctor's Instructions.

Plympton St. Mary Rural District Council being exercised as to the mortality arising from the improper feeding of infants, Dr. Scott at the last meeting read a list of instructions he had drawn up for the guidance of parents. In the course of these instructions the doctor stated that no soothing-syrups or teething-powders should be administered, unless prescribed by a medical man.

### The Doctor's Orthography.

An inquiry was opened at Portfield, near Chichester, on November 30, into the circumstances of the death of a 6-months'-old infant, Agnes Mary Leggett. The child had recently been vaccinated and the arm was sore and swollen. Dr. Buckell, who was called in, prescribed an antiseptic powder, which his dispenser (Mr. Widall) made up. The dispenser cautioned the woman about the use of the powder, telling her it was poisonous, and on the box the words "Poison (underlined) powder" were written. A quantity of the powder was dusted over the child's arm, and she went to



sleep and never woke up again. Dr. Arthur Edward Buckell, in the course of his evidence, said he wrote a prescription for "Urophen and burassic acid," and took it into the surgery to be dispensed. The former word, he said, was also spelt "Europhen," but he had always been accustomed to spell it without the "e." The word, as he wrote it, bore a resemblance to "morphia," and thus a mistake had arisen. Mr. Widall (the dispenser) stated that he made up the prescription as he read it, "morphia, one scruple, boracic acid, two drachms." Nothing unusual struck him in the reading of the prescription as "morphia and boracic acid." He now understood the first word to have been intended for "urophen," but there was no "e" commencing the word.

At the adjourned hearing on November 3 the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and expressed the opinion that more care should have been used in writing the prescription, and that the dispenser would have done better had he referred the prescription to the doctor before making it up.

#### The Dangers of Dentistry.

Another case of blood-poisoning alleged to have been caused by tooth-extraction was investigated at Salford on November 29. A young woman had a tooth extracted by an unqualified dentist in Pendleton, and a short time afterwards died of septicæmia, the poison having entered the system, in the opinion of the medical witness, when the tooth was extracted, and might have been caused by using an unclean instrument. The extractor, Robert Ward, deposed that it was his invariable practice to put the forceps used in a solution of carbolic acid. He first cleaned and then sterilised them. The jury exonerated the operator from all blame, but were of opinion that the executors of the late Mr. Parkinson (in whose employ Ward was) should be censured for describing themselves as qualified dentists.

#### The Deadly Bean.

Last week reports from Liverpool chronicled the mysterious poisoning of a woman named Morris, and her two children, with "foreign beans," which the children had picked up at the docks. The beans were cooked and eaten, and the woman and children were subsequently admitted to the Royal Southern Hospital suffering from "poison." The sensational "ha'pennies" recalled Liverpool's connection with West Africa, the home of the "poison bean," and its story as told by Miss Mary Kingsley, and well-known Liverpool pharmacists and botanical experts were closely questioned by philanthropic hospital directors as to the appearance and properties of croton-beans, castor-oil beans, and so forth. But suspense was ended when the "poisoned" lady evacuated one of the beans she had eaten (whole), and it turned out to be the harmless domestic "baricot." It appears that the family had eaten rather too freely of this variety imperfectly cooked.

#### Burglary by a Chemist's Porter.

At the Shropshire Assizes on November 29, Jonah Weaving (21), porter, was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour for burglariously breaking and entering the premises of Mr. William Taylor Ison, chemist, Wellington, and stealing 22*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* and a wash-leather bag.

#### Birmingham Notes.

At Coventry, during the hearing of a case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act regarding tincture of iodine, the inspector had a fit and the case could not proceed.

The police have called upon every pharmacist of the city and obtained an authoritative name and address of proprietor of each business for the purpose of registration. What does it mean?

Birmingham Fat Stock Show as usual brought together a fairly large collection of veterinary medicines, &c., which were exhibited in the gallery. Among those who had stands were Mr. J. Milton Jones, Gloucester; Mr. Alfred E. Learner, Redhill, Surrey; Bovine (Limited), London; Messrs. Tyler & Co., Birmingham; and the Mollasine Company (Limited), London. Amongst prize-takers was Mr. F. Barlow, chemist, Balsall Heath, who is the owner of a fine pedigree of collies.

The Midland Institute lecture last Monday by Professor Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E., a former examiner in botany of the Pharmaceutical Society, on "Cyprus: a Study of Colonial Development" was a sore disappointment to the audience. A correspondent's opinion in a local newspaper was punctuated with such expressions as "an insult to the audience, very badly prepared and indifferently delivered," "sixty minutes of talk with no definite object," and "not one word heard in the whole hour concerning colonial development."

#### Fires.

Fire broke out on November 29 at the Electro-chemical Works, St. Helens, and damage to the extent of about 500*l.* was done.

Fire was discovered in a shop adjoining the headquarters of Boots (Limited) in Station Street, Nottingham, on November 30. The outbreak was first discovered by some of Messrs. Boots' workmen, and although not so serious as at first anticipated Boots' premises were for some time in considerable danger.

On December 4 the manufactory and warehouses of Day's Southern Drug Company in Borough Road, Southwark, were totally destroyed by fire. The premises consisted of five floors, with a frontage of about 100 feet to the Borough Road extending 60 feet to the back, and when a representative of our staff visited the scene of the conflagration, there was nothing to be seen but the walls and, as one of the firemen remarked descriptively, "a 'eap of rubbish.'" The fire broke out in the early morning, and although the Southwark fire-brigade was quickly on the spot the earliest attempts of the firemen were baffled by the suffocating fumes from the burning chemicals and the firework character of much of the contents in the upper floors. In the long run a force of eighteen steamers and 150 firemen was engaged combating the outbreak, and a large number of firemen were kept working for the greater part of the day. The London Salvage Corps was busy removing as much of the stock as could safely be taken from the burning building, but damage estimated at between 30,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* has been done. Our representative saw Mr. Day, at 79 Camberwell Road, S.E., where the headquarters of the company have been temporarily fixed, but he had naturally very little to communicate. What has been saved and what lost cannot rightly be gauged yet, but the loss outside insurance will probably be considerable. "There are sixty branches to be kept in supply" said Mr. Day, "and look at that batch of orders just come to hand this morning, and which cannot be attended to. Supplies of our own specialities cannot of course be got out until we get new accommodation and stock, but two of our directors are already making arrangements to keep up ordinary supplies to all branches."

The "batch" appeared to be formidable one. Mr. Day expressed himself in high terms of gratitude to the employees of the firm, who he said had worked splendidly, and in many cases risked their lives to minimise the disaster, and who he felt sure would ensure the success of the future. Letters of sympathy and offers of help had poured in, and he was much touched with the kindly feeling which their misfortune had elicited from all quarters. The origin of the outbreak is at present unknown.

The Company, writing from 79 Camberwell Road, S.E., on December 5, say "we have received a surprising number of letters expressing sympathy and offering kind assistance in a variety of ways. We are deeply touched by the great kindness that has been shown to us upon all hands, and we only regret that it is quite impossible under present circumstances to thank our friends individually. We should feel greatly obliged if you would publish this letter in your Journal, and thus convey to our friends our thanks and gratitude for their generous and timely expressions of sympathy and offers of help which we should like in that manner to convey to them."

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Ten cases of fatal poisonings and two of attempted suicides are reported this week. In two of the fatal cases unscheduled poisons were the cause of death, one being chlorine accidentally inhaled by a lady student of chemistry, and the other nitric acid. Carbolic acid was responsible for four deaths—at Hunton, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Blackburn. At the latter place the victim was a girl 12 years old, who was given



the acid by her mother in mistake for her medicine. At the inquest several of the jurymen thought it would be better if larger type were used when the word "poison" appeared on a label. Mr. J. Hindle, secretary of the N.-E. Lancashire Chemists' Association, pointed out in a letter to the local paper, that though there was no legal necessity to use labels with letters of a specific size, the law distinctly required the poison to be dispensed in bottles distinguishable by touch, and pertinently inquired if the regulations had been carried out in that particular case. Chloroform anaesthesia was fatal in a case recorded from Birmingham, and laudanum was used with fatal consequences at Glasgow and Walworth. A Sheffield woman drank a quantity of carbolic disinfectant with intent to commit suicide, but recovered; and a Wolverhampton woman tried salts of lemon with the like futile effect.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Laudanum and Buttermilk.

At Banbridge on November 26, a man named Finlay mixed a quantity of laudanum with some buttermilk and drank the lot with intent to suicide. He vomited immediately after, however, and was taken to the workhouse, where he subsequently recovered.

### Right-of-Way Case.

Reference was made in the *C. & D.*, June 23, page 1022, to the protracted litigation to establish a right of way across the grounds of Mr. P. N. White, pharmaceutical chemist, Breerogne House, Sligo. On November 30 the case again came before the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on a motion for a new trial. Judgment was given against Mr. White.

### "Other Makers' Bottles."

In a paragraph under this heading in this section of the *C. & D.*, November 24, the names of Messrs. J. J. McDonnell, James Jenkins, and Robert Dunwoody were erroneously given as defendants. Their place was on the bench, and they were there as magistrates. We regret the slip, and have to thank Mr. Dunwoody for courteously calling our attention to it.

### Business Changes.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, M.P.S.I., of the Medical Hall, Coothill, who during the last summer was appointed Postmaster of that district, has made considerable alteration to his business premises. The post-office department has been entirely separated from the pharmacy and retail portion, but in such a manner as to enable the proprietor to superintend both.

Mr. R. A. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, Warrenpoint, who has acted as local Postmaster for many years, has removed the postal department a few doors off. The change has enabled Mr. Jones to considerably enlarge and extend his drug and pharmacy business. Mr. Jones recently took into partnership his son (Mr. R. A. Jones, L.P.S.I.), and the business is now known as Jones, Sons & Co.

### Herbalist's Plaster.

At Belfast on November 30, Allen McDonald, herbalist, was charged with the manslaughter of Mrs. Gordon. The husband said his wife suffered from lupus, and defendant supplied a plaster, the recipe for which had been handed down for generations. Mr. Robert Barklie, the city analyst, said he had examined the plaster, and found no trace of arsenic. It contained about 83 per cent. of a highly-carbonised organic substance and 17 per cent. of chalk. McDonald was committed for trial.

### Bottle Trouble.

At the Limerick Petty Sessions on November 30, four defendants appeared to answer thirty-five summonses for filling other aerated-water makers' bottles. The cases were

sent forward to the Quarter Sessions.—At Sligo forty-nine summonses against two Sligo tradesmen were settled by the infliction of a penny fine in each case, and costs.—The Belfast and Ulster Vintners' Association have held an indignation meeting, protesting against the action of the Belfast Bottle Exchange in issuing a number of summonses against Holywood traders. A resolution in support of the Association was unanimously carried.

### Alleged Fowl-poisoning.

At Hillsborough Petty Sessions on December 1, John Magill, farmer, charged Mrs. Scott, a neighbour, with trying to poison his fowls. Magill stated that he saw Mrs. Scott throw two pieces of dough over a hedge into his orchard where fowls were kept. As about fifty of his fowls had died recently, he picked up the dough, and on its being analysed by Mr. Barklie it was found to contain a large proportion of strychnine. The defence was a complete denial, and it was likewise submitted that as the dough lay in an open cup in Magill's house for two days it could not be proved that it had not been tampered with. The Chairman (Mr. T. D. Gibson, R.N.), after consulting with the Magistrates, said that as they were equally divided the case would be dismissed, but in his opinion it was a gross miscarriage of justice. Unless the Magistrates believed the complainant had perjured himself, they ought to convict.

The Local Government Board have ordered the destruction of a large quantity of drugs in the Portaferry Dispensary on the ground that they are useless. The order has been attended to.

### Guardians' Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Ennis (co. Clare) Guardians a letter was read from Messrs. Seymour, of Ennis, medicine-contractors to the Union, on the subject of the analyst's report, dated November 3, with reference to pancreatic solution supplied to Killarney Dispensary. Fault had been found with this solution, and also with the tincture of rhubarb supplied to the Crusheen Dispensary. The contractors wrote with regard to the liquor pancreatis that it undergoes some chemical change, owing to its nature, temperature, &c., thereby becoming bad in a short space of time, and that tincture of rhubarb is liable, after a lapse of four months, to lose a certain quantity of spirit by evaporation, owing to temperature. The Guardians referred the matter to the respective medical officers for their reports.

At the last meeting of the Boyle (co. Roscommon) Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board with reference to an entry in the minutes of the Guardians' proceedings of October 27, respecting the analyst's report on the quality of the tincture of gentian supplied to the Union. The L.G.B. had communicated with the analyst, and his report (as follows) was enclosed, which they asked to be sent to the medical contractors:—"As regards the strength of comp. tinct. of gentian, I should have said that the workhouse tincture ought to contain 90 per cent. of spirit, as well as the dispensary tincture. I have made experiments which satisfy me that if the tincture is carefully prepared, the waste of spirit would be trifling." The contractors—Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, of Dublin—have been communicated with. Sir Charles Cameron has explained in regard to tincture of rhubarb supplied by the same firm to the Tynan Board (see *C. & D.*, December 1, page 859) that the tincture was not deficient in 60 per cent. alcohol.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Changes.

Mr. David Smith Peebles, chemist, Kirkcaldy, eldest son of Baillie John Peebles, chemist and druggist, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. G. L. McGibbon at 20 West Maitland Street, Edinburgh, who has bought Carruthers' Dumfries business.



Mr. James Baxter, chemist, Grangemouth, has taken Mr Robert Marshall, chemist and druggist, late of Tayport, into partnership. The new firm will trade as James Baxter & Co.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist, Oban, Taynuilt, and Stornoway, has sold his Stornoway business to Mr. A. E. Watson, who has acted as his manager there since Mr. Lawrence acquired this business eight and a half years ago. Mr. Watson takes possession after the New Year.

Mr. Robert Cairnie, chemist and druggist, who some time ago acquired the business of McLeod & Galloway, chemists, Inverness, has now removed to Cowdenbeath, and will conduct the business hitherto carried on there by Mr. C. A. Connan. Mr. Connan takes Mr. Cairnie's business at Inverness.

#### Otherwise Engaged.

Mr. Glyn-Jones intended to hold a meeting at Dumfries on November 29, but it was found impossible owing to the return of the Volunteers from the front on that day. He passed through Dumfries along with Mr. Watson, Secretary of Glasgow Association, on Friday morning on his way to Leeds, when Messrs. Allan and Reid saw him and had a short interview.

#### Personal.

Mr. John Hutchinson, chemist and druggist, Berwick-on-Tweed, has bought the Border estate of Lowick Northfield for something under 7,000.

Mr. J. C. Pottage, homœopathic chemist, Edinburgh, has presented to the Edinburgh Municipal Museum two interesting paintings, both the work of Mr. John Bell, of Scarborough, and formerly of Edinburgh. One is a view of Edinburgh from Craigleith Quarry, and the other of Campbell's Close as seen in 1875. At a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday the pictures were formally accepted, and a vote of thanks accorded to Mr. Pottage.

Mr. R. K. Kennedy, chemist and druggist, Hawick, contributed a series of letters to a local paper on a visit which he paid this year to Natal. The letters have been compiled, and a racy and very readable booklet is the result. This Mr. Kennedy is distributing amongst "his friends and customers," and the *C. & D.*, "as an old friend," is favoured with an early copy. The contributions of "R. K. K." to our own pages have, we imagine, not been unappreciated in the past.

On Friday evening, November 30, the assistants of Messrs. Frazer & Green (Limited), Glasgow, met in the Victoria Hotel, West George Street, to take leave of Mr. Wm. Mathie, who for more than a quarter of a century has been senior assistant in the Buchanan Street pharmacy. Mr. Robb presided, and presented Mr. Mathie with a handsomely fitted dressing-case and week-end bag, with a scarf pin in pearls and gold. Mr. Mathie, in returning thanks, remarked on the pleasant relations which had always been maintained between him and the other assistants. A varied programme of song and recitation was gone through.

#### Doctors' Shops.

Among Glasgow chemists and druggists there is much satisfaction at the attitude adopted by the General Medical Council on the question of doctors' shops. For years past it has been a standing grievance with chemists in the West of Scotland that many of these shops are in charge of unqualified assistants, and the Pharmacy Acts have been of little use in reducing the evil. Hopes are now entertained that the Pharmaceutical Society has got on the right track. One of the leading chemists and druggists in Glasgow has given his views on the decision in the Airdrie case to a representative of the *Glasgow Evening Citizen*, which the *Citizen* prints at considerable length; but the statements are, in respect to facts, familiar to every chemist. A well-known medical man in Glasgow, who keeps an open shop with a qualified chemist in it as assistant, in the course of an interview said: "No medical man who has a drug-shop is permitted by law to allow his assistants in the shop to dispense poisons unless they are qualified men. If an unqualified assistant dispenses poison, it is no excuse for the doctor to say it was done in his absence and without his permission. He alone is responsible, and must hear the consequences. It is perfectly true," he added, "that there is a great difficulty in getting qualified chemist assistants."

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**PERSONAL ITEMS.**—M. Yvon, President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, has been elected a member of the Academy of Medicine (Pharmacy Section). M. Haller was elected last week as a member of the Academy of Sciences (Chemistry Section), in place of the late Professor Grimaux. M. Haller is a professor at the Paris Sorbonne, and has made the study of camphor and its derivatives a speciality. In fact, he lost the sight of an eye while experimenting on that subject. A strong point of his, worthy of note, is the effort made by him for some years past to create in France a rivalry with Germany in the domain of chemical industry. Two well-known English pharmacists in Paris—Messrs. Holland and Nathan—have recently secured the diploma of French Pharmacists. The former passed his examinations in Paris and the latter at Bordeaux. They have both been connected for a good many years with a leading English pharmacy in Paris.

**ARSENIC AND INSURANCE.**—The Gironde Court of Assizes has devoted several sittings recently to a grave charge of poisoning. The facts were as follows:—A M. Fayolle, of Bordeaux, married a few months ago a young lady of the town, who had a small fortune of about 3,000*fr.* She was of delicate health, and shortly after the wedding he obtained a will naming him her sole heir. In addition, he managed to obtain an insurance-policy on his wife's life for 8,000*fr.* Mme. Fayolle died not very long afterwards, and the circumstances being suspicious a *post-mortem* examination was ordered, which led to the discovery of arsenic in the viscera. The experts came to the conclusion that it was a case of criminal poisoning. On the other hand, evidence proved the medicine Mme. Fayolle was taking by the doctor's order at the time of her death contained arsenic, as the prescription showed. But the doses prescribed by the doctor and dispensed by the pharmacist was nothing like the quantity found in the body by the experts after death. Several pharmacists came forward to say that M. Fayolle had attempted on various pretexts to obtain poisons from them, and one stated that the defendant had been supplied in his pharmacy with arsenic, on the plea that it was wanted for poisoning rats. The prisoner energetically protested that he was innocent, and as Professor Pouchet, of the Bordeaux Faculty, severely criticised the expert-evidence on the ground that it was not conducted on the latest scientific basis, the case was adjourned until the next session.

## American Notes.

253 Broadway, New York, November 23.

**DRUGS IN THE DRUG-STORE.**—One of the first questions a stranger asks when he enters a New York drug-store is, "Where are the drugs?" Soda-fountain and cigar-counter he sees to right and left. Athletic exercisers, stationery, wines, and groceries are also in evidence, but the drugs and medicines have to be sought for at the back of the store. All the same they are plentifully stocked, and he has no difficulty in obtaining whatever he may require. The extensive use of compressed drugs in America makes it possible for the pharmacist to carry a very large and varied stock in the minimum of space.

**HOT SODA.**—Now that the weather is getting colder druggists are starting their "hot soda." The term "hot soda" is a misnomer. It really means hot drinks of various kinds; the fact that they are served at the soda-fountain counter has doubtless led to this piece of pleasantry. Delicious and comforting in wintry weather are the concoctions dispensed in the name of hot soda. A plentiful supply of hot water, a good assortment of syrups, essences, powders, and other ingredients enable the expert mixer to do wonderful things. Vanilla chocolate with fresh cream, beef-tea, clam-broth are a few of the many in general demand. It is surprising that the English chemist does not take up the sale of hot drinks during the winter months. The



English climate, cold and damp as it is for at least six months of the year, should soon lead to a ready and appreciative demand and, supported by the temperance reformers, the happy chemist would soon see some portion of the stream of cash which now pours itself into the pockets of the brewer diverted into his own.

**A STRONG DEPILETORY.**—It is not often that the quack advertiser gets run to earth in the United States. A public that will tolerate and support the "absent treatment" is not likely to kick at a quack preparation which they can handle and use, even should the results not come up to their expectations. A worm has turned at last, however, in the shape of a weary chin-scraper, who sought to lighten his matutinal labours by purchasing, through a newspaper advertisement, a paste or pomatum, which, on being applied to the chin, was guaranteed to do all the work that the finest razor could execute in the hands of a skilful barber. It was only necessary to smear the paste upon the beard, leave it for a few moments and then wipe it off, and the chin would be found as smooth as that of a new-born babe. The man in question followed the directions, but the result was somewhat surprising to him. He wiped off all the skin from his chin, and has been suffering ever since from acute epidemic inflammation. He is now suing the advertiser for damages in the courts, and the result is being awaited with interest by his fellow-victims. Upon examination the paste was found to be similar in composition to the popular depilatories.

**PHARMACEUTICAL CIRCLES** in New York are violently agitated over a pretty quarrel which has been going on for some time past between the German Apothecaries' Society and the National Association of Retail Druggists. The Association is the American equivalent of the P.A.T.A., and through its influence satisfactory arrangements have been concluded between the Association, the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and the jobbers, whereby the manufacturers have agreed to restrict the sale of their preparations to certain legitimate jobbers throughout the United States who have satisfied the retailers that they will maintain prices. It was hoped that this plan would work harmoniously and that the lion and the lamb would encamp together and rake in the shekels, the American people growling, but submitting. The conspirators, however, had reckoned without the Teuton, and there is trouble ahead already. It comes about in this wise. In New York City there exists a strong Association of German pharmacists which numbers amongst its members at least two-thirds of the retail druggists in the city. These gentlemen practically control the retail trade of Greater New York, inasmuch as they are very largely represented in the Manhattan and King's County Pharmaceutical Associations, which are affiliated to the N.A.R.D. These careful apothecaries have for some time past had their own co-operative buying society, and it appears that their Association was not included in the list of jobbers mutually agreed upon by the three sections of the trade. After trying unsuccessfully to get the agreement rescinded by packing the meetings of the two Associations with men who would uphold the German society, they caused the buying department to be registered as a stock company. Even this would not affect the flinty heart of the N.A.R.D., and they still refuse to admit the German company to the privilege-list of jobbers. The German apothecaries then moved the two Associations to appoint a committee to inquire as to whether it is to the advantage of the retail druggist to belong to their buying concern, and they took care to have their own nominees elected to serve on the committee. Of course, the committee reported strongly in the affirmative, and now all retail druggists are being urged to join the movement. It looks as if there was trouble ahead for the National Association, the Germans being very strong and determined. The whole affair is really an attempt to bring the retailer directly to the manufacturer, thus saving the jobber's profit.

**THE EXPLOSIVES ORDINANCE.**—It is notified in the Ceylon *Gazette* that the term "explosive" defined in section 3 of "The Explosives Ordinance 1894," shall extend to calcium carbide, being a substance which appears to the Governor in Executive Council to be specially dangerous to life and property.

## East Indian News.

Bombay, November 17.

**MR. C. F. PEARSON** of "Pearson's," Secunderabad, arrived in Bombay this week from home.

**ARMY MEDICAL STORES.**—The official estimates for next year place the requirements of the army in India in medical stores at 23,000/.

**MR. JAMES R. JAMES** representing Messrs. Dakin Brothers, G. B. Kent & Sons, and A. Bishop (Limited), was in Bombay when the mail left.

THERE is little of interest to record this week. Business has been quiet to brisk, with no notable movements in stock. Quinine is still tending downwards.

THE GOVERNMENT have asked to be supplied with a sample of the portable operating-table designed by Colonel T. J. Galloway, R.A.M.C., which was used in the field hospitals during the Soudan campaign.

**PUNJAB INDIGO-CROP.**—There are 103,000 acres under indigo in the Punjab this year. The total is 5·8 per cent. better than last year. The crop is coming on well, and the outturn is expected to be average.

**THE AMER AND SMOKELESS POWDER.**—Advices received here recently notify that the preparation of smokeless powder being in full swing in Kabul, and, what is more important, the chemicals necessary are all produced locally.

**NEW I.C.S. REGULATION.**—The Secretary of State proposes to make an alteration in the regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by abolishing elementary chemistry and elementary physics from the list of subjects. Higher chemistry and higher physics remain.

THE LEADING FEATURE of the soil in the neighbourhood of Lahore is (writes a Lahore paper) the large quantity of soluble salts contained in the superficial layer of it, which in many parts are so abundant as to render the country absolutely barren. This impregnation sometimes occurs to such an extent as to bring out a crust on the surface of the ground, composed chiefly of sulphate of soda and salt, and sometimes also carbonate of soda.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT have announced that their general tariff, which includes duties nearly double those now levied on coffee, tea, pepper, cardamoms, and chocolate, will be imposed on Indian produce to take effect from January 1, unless special concessions are made in respect of French products imported into India, in which case the existing tariff will continue. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Government of India with a view, if possible, to prevent the threatened increase.

THE GOVERNMENT BOTANIST.—It is believed that the services of Mr. Barber, as Botanist, are likely to be given permanently to the Madras Government, instead of for the five years he was originally loaned by the Government of India. The local Government in making the request added that they would prefer if he could give more attention to the economic products of the presidency—an almost unexplored field of investigation—and less to the botanical survey, which he is carrying out under the direction of the authorities at home.

**MERCHANDISE-MARKS ACT.**—The report on the administration of the Merchandise-marks Acts in the Madras Presidency during 1899–1900 shows that traders are getting more accustomed to the Act, and that the number of infringements is decreasing. The total number of cases was only 119, against 183 in the preceding year, and there were few, if any, of interest to the drug-trade. So-called "sperm" candles were found not to contain any spermaceti. Some "wood oil" was found to be adulterated with heavy petroleum. Curiously enough this was, after confiscation, allowed to be passed bearing the mark "Reduced." It would be interesting to know by what process of reduction "wood oil" can be converted into petroleum, or why an admixture of heavy petroleum should be regarded as constituting a "reduction." Port-wine, cigarettes, tobacco, &c., also came under the ban of the Madras Custom-house for some reason or another.



## Colonial and Foreign News.

**MUST HAVE A MICROSCOPE.**—The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has decreed that every pharmacy should possess a microscope of at least 330 linear diameters. The pharmacy will be allowed to save up for it until January 1, 1903.

**THE Von Heyden Chemical Company**, a German corporation, have purchased for \$70,000, it is stated, the factory of Fritz the Brothers, at Garfield, N.J., where they intend to manufacture fine chemicals which have hitherto been imported from Germany.—*New York Commercial*.

**CUSTOMS DECISION.**—The Russian Customs Department have issued a circular notifying that oleaginous products obtained from the working of coal-tar containing more than 50 per cent. of phenol or kindred substances shall be classified as carbolic acid in a purified state and admitted into Russia at the conventional duty of 2r. 25cop. per pound gross 14s. 9d. per cwt. gross).

**THE CAMPHOR-MONOPOLY.**—With the object of avoiding competition among the camphor-dealers in Kobe, a camphor-trust has been formed there by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Messrs. Suzuki and Ikeda. An agreement has been made to the effect that the first two companies shall henceforth arrange export-transactions, the refining-work to be done by the last two gentlemen.

**PATENT LAWS.**—A despatch dated October 12 has been received at the Patent Office from the Legal Adviser to the Military Governor of the Orange River Colony, stating that the patent laws of the late Orange Free State have been in no way altered or disturbed, and that persons interested in obtaining letters patent or renewing patent-rights already granted should proceed as they would have done had no war taken place. All applications, specifications, &c., may be drawn up in the English language.

**AMERICAN LEGAL DISPUTES.**—The action brought by the John D. Park & Sons' Co., of Cincinnati, against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for alleged intimidation has resulted in favour of the N.W.D.A. The New York Supreme Court has decided that the manufacturer of a proprietary medicine has a right to choose his customers, and to impose upon them whatever reasonable restrictions he may deem fit for the protection of his own business and for the welfare of the trade as a whole. The defeated company are to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.—The action brought by Messrs. Johnson & Johnson against Messrs. Scabury & Johnson for alleged infringement of the plaintiffs' red cross trade-mark was begun last week in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey.

**DRUGGISTS AND APOTHEKERS.**—The Union of German Druggists has presented to the Reichstag a pamphlet on the position of the sale of drugs by retail at the beginning of the twentieth century. In this they bring petitions that the privileges of the apotheker should be restricted to the retail sale of drugs injurious to health when used as cures. They urge that the laws relating to the inspection of drug-shops should be revised, and apothekers excluded as inspectors. They also claim that in proceedings against a druggist an apotheker should not be called as an expert, and that a commission be formed as the high court of appeal in all matters relating to druggists. When new laws about the sale of medicaments are being enacted, more druggists should, they say, be called as experts. The German apotheker does not in the least appreciate this initiative, as nowadays the opponents to the privilege-system are many.

**THE UNQUALIFIED SELLER IN DEMERARA.**—At the City Police Court Georgetown, British Guiana, on November 13, Mr. A. K. F. Duncan, of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Brothers & Co., was charged on remand by Mr. Joseph A. Quail, chemist and druggist, Croal Street, who took action in the matter as secretary to the Chemists' and Druggists' Association, with illegally selling a bottle of carbolic acid, neither the defendant or any member of his firm being qualified to sell poisons. The complainant sent a porter named Stewart to the defendant's store for a bottle of carbolic acid. The messenger returned with the bottle which was produced in Court. Complainant stood in Amson's drug-store and saw Stewart make

the purchase, and upon receiving it from the porter he placed it in a private apartment of his own shop in Croal Street, where it had remained undisturbed and intact. The porter proved the charge, after which His Worship convicted the defendant, fining him \$5, which he paid.

Mr. J. A. Quail also prosecuted another druggist named Benjamin for a similar offence with regard to some laudanum sold by the defendant, and defendant in the latter case was fined \$3 and costs.

## Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

Mr. C. H. STURTON, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 346 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W.

Mr. ERNEST LOVELY, chemist, has opened a new pharmacy at 2 Norbury Parade, Norbury, S.W.

Mr. T. J. GALT, chemist, of Old Dover Road, Blackheath, has purchased the chemist business at the Village, Old Charlton, S.E.

Mr. T. H. CASSELS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. Luke Pickles, in Market Place, Wokingham.

Mr. J. A. DAY, chemist, 113 Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W. has opened a branch business at 5 Palace Parade, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.

Mr. F. J. TUCKER has purchased the business of the late Mr. James Stewart, Monmouth, maker of Lewi's liniment and gripe-mixture.

Mr. C. W. ANDREW, pharmaceutical chemist, Fulham Road, S.W., has opened a branch at Dawes Road, Fulham, corner of Fulham Palace Road, S.W.

MESSRS. OSTLER & Co., Star Hill, Rochester, have in conjunction with Mr. E. J. Green, chemist, 24 High Street, Rochester, purchased Mr. Cockin's business at High Street Strood, Kent.

THE Talbot Herbal Remedies Company (Limited), which trades as herbalists, chemists, druggists, and bonesetters at Boston and Spalding, are to open a branch at Corporation Street, Lincoln, on December 15.

THE old-established chemist's shop at 112 St. John's Hill, New Wandsworth, S.W., formerly carried on by Mr. Swain, and established over thirty years ago by Mr. Crosby, from St. James's Street is closed, and the premises are to let.

MR. HEDLEY E. DWELLY, pharmaceutical chemist, Harlesden, has removed from 47 Acton Lane to more suitable premises at 41 Acton Lane. The new pharmacy has been completely refitted, and presents a bright and attractive appearance.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Mr. Robert Hyslop and Mr. F. E. Symonds, chemical and drug merchants, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., was dissolved on November 30. Mr. Hyslop retires from the business, which will be continued by Mr. F. E. Symonds under the style of F. E. Symonds & Co.

AERATORS (LIMITED), Broad Street Avenue, E.C., patentees of "Sparklets," are now working the Liverpool district through their own representative Mr. Fred Child, and Messrs. William Carson & Son, 8A Rumford Place, Liverpool, have ceased to act as their agents in Liverpool and district. Communications and remittances should be sent direct to the London office.

"STREWING OF THE HUSTINGS."—In days gone by (such as those of good Queen Bess) it was customary to strew houses, churches, and public buildings with sweet-smelling herbs to cover less-desirable odours. Mr. Donald McIntosh, F.L.S., in a recent lecture to the National Amateur Gardeners' Association, mentioned that the custom still prevails in the City of London in connection with the electoral functions that take place at the Guildhall between Midsummer and Michaelmas Day. He exhibited samples of the strewings used on the last occasion, which Messrs. Potter & Clarke, of Artillery Lane, had given him.



## General Medical Council.

OUR report of the autumn meeting of the Council last week took us up to Wednesday's proceedings.

### THE BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

provided a case of considerable interest which occupied the whole of Thursday's sitting (November 29). The case was that of Henry Ward Irvine, of Cornwall Buildings, Newhall Street, Birmingham, registered as M.B., Bac. Surg. 1895, M.D. 1897, Univ. Dubl.; summoned to answer the charge that he accepted the office of consulting physician to the Consultative Medical and Surgical Institution, Birmingham, at a salary, and approved or acquiesced in the extensive advertisements issued by that Institution by posters exhibited in the various manufactories, trading establishments, and mercantile offices of the city, by advertisements in the daily press, and by lithographed letters and printed pamphlets, widely circulated, setting forth conspicuously his name and medical qualifications, and referring to his special ability as



DR. HENRY WARD IRVINE.

a general consulting practitioner, and soliciting and inviting the public to consult him at a reduced fee. The case was taken up by the Medical Defence Union, at the instigation of Dr. Robert Saundby, of Birmingham.

Dr. Bateman, in opening the case, said it was a most important one, as on the decision of the Council would depend the question whether systematic advertising was sanctioned by the highest medical authority or not. It was difficult to make commercial gentlemen understand how advertising was regarded in the learned professions, where it was moral asphyxia. This Institution was started last spring by a small body, a limited liability company (though not yet registered) not trading for gain. A consulting physician was engaged at a salary of 500*l.* a year to begin with; there was also an oculist and a nurse attendant; a uniform fee

### THREE NEW MEMBERS.



MR. YOUNG.



DR. WINDLE.



DR. BALL.

to patients of 10*s.* 6*d.* was charged. A pamphlet, one of the advertisements referred to, was widely circulated, setting forth the advantages to the public in being able to consult a physician of such eminence as Dr. Irvine. The medical men of Birmingham met in protest, and subsequently formulated their objections to non-medical employers exploiting the services of medical men for gain. The income from consulting-fees amounted to 116*l.*, whilst the expenses were 161*l.*, so that advertisement by posters, pamphlets, and in the lay press was resorted to for the purpose of getting more patients. Dr. Irvine had acquiesced in all this, and had thus brought himself within the meaning of the resolution of the Council, which "strongly disapproves of medical practitioners associating themselves with medical-aid associations which systematically practise advertising."

Mr. Freeman, Q.C., on behalf of Dr. Irvine, urged that the latter was not consulted as to the form the announcements

took, and that advertising once the opening of the Institution was not systematic advertising. It was not a medical-aid association; the promoters got no benefit; it was started for the common good. The idea occurred to Mr. Chamberlain that a solution of the difficulty in filling the gap between hospitals, where the advice was gratuitous, and consulting physicians, whose fees were very high, might be found in the Institution. It was purely and absolutely philanthropic.

Mr. Alderman Cook, Chairman of the Hospital Saturday Fund in Birmingham, said the resolution to start the Institution was adopted unanimously, and the committee were even sanguine at first that the support of the medical authorities would be obtained. Dr. Irvine had nothing to do with the advertisements. The Institution was not a charity; but it was hoped it would be self-supporting. In reply to Dr. Bateman, Mr. Cook stated that about 2,000 posters had been circulated, but in his opinion they did not constitute advertisements, only announcements.

Mr. Aston, Secretary to the Institution, was next examined. From him Dr. Atthill solemnly demanded whether it was not calculated to deceive the public to use the word "consulting" physician, implying very superior attainments, to a man who had only been five years qualified. Apparently the word had been used euphemistically rather than technically, for when further asked by Dr. Little what was meant by it and with whom Dr. Irvine consulted, Mr. Aston replied hesitatingly with much *naïveté* that he supposed he consulted with his patients. Dr. Little then asked whether the consulting engineer to a coal-mine "consulted" with the coals. (Laughter.)

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain (who is a brother of the Colonial Secretary, and in whom the Council had the pleasure of examining, for once, a gentleman not standing in any special awe of them) said he took great interest in the institution, and had lent money to stay it. It was a philanthropic institution; the committee objected to its being called a charity, and hoped to see it self-supporting. Asked whether the trustees proposed to make anything out of the concern, Mr. Chamberlain answered promptly, "Certainly not—ridiculous"; and as to whether he personally looked for any profit from the money he had thus invested, he smilingly observed that nobody in Birmingham would suggest such a thing.

He acknowledged the medical men of Birmingham had not been very friendly towards the Institution; the medical profession was a little conservative; but he felt sure they would see that something of the sort was wanted and would settle down. Similar notices to those sent out were sent in connection with probably every other institution when it was first established. He knew that was the case with the Women's Hospital, which had at start the bitterest opposition from the medical profession. They considered it especially necessary to set forth Dr. Irvine's qualifications, because some medical men so far forgot themselves—so he thought—as to write letters in the public press denouncing in advance the qualifications of the gentleman who would be appointed to the post, and endeavouring to prejudice the public against him before they knew who he was. Asked whether he really thought the difference in fee between the half-guinea and a guinea was sufficient to warrant the setting aside of all the traditions of the profession, Mr. Chamberlain said that if it were shown that the Institution did violate the traditions of the profession, he would reconsider his position with respect to it.

Dr. Irvine said before accepting the appointment he made himself absolutely sure that the Institution was a philanthropic one, the promoters receiving no gain. He was not in any way consulted as regards the placards; there was no systematic advertising—nothing more than was usual at the opening of any institution. Until receiving an intimation from the Registrar he had no idea he was doing anything



MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN.



wrong, and he believed then that his answer would be fully satisfactory.

After consideration *in camera* for some twenty minutes,

The President announced that the charge had been found proved; they regarded the conduct complained of as serious, but adjourned the case to the May session to give Dr. Irvine an opportunity of reconsidering his position.

#### COVERING.

A great deal of the time on Friday was occupied by another penal case—that of Dr. Wm. Allen, of Shotley Bridge, co. Durham, summoned to answer the charge that he had on two occasions given and signed certificates of death of persons on whom he had not only not attended professionally, but who had been, to his knowledge, attended by an unqualified person named Burke, who had been acting on these and other occasions as though he was a duly qualified medical practitioner.



DR. ALLEN.

Allen responded to questions, decided on Saturday that the nature of the case precluded lenity. The President announced that the charge had been proved, but further consideration was adjourned until May.

#### THE B.P. ADDENDUM.

The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee was brought up at the last moment on Friday, in order that the Indian and colonial mails might carry proof-copies of the Addendum to persons interested. The report stated that the scope of the work was indicated in the preface to the Pharmacopœia of 1898, and its preparation has involved much correspondence with authorities in many parts of the Empire, whose interest and assistance the committee acknowledged. The volume is about double the size of the Additions of 1890, and 3s. was considered a suitable price for the Addendum. The Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury will fix the price. The committee expressed indebtedness to the labours of the late Dr. Leech and Dr. Tirard (the Secretary), acknowledged valuable advice and assistance from Mr. W. Kirkby (Manchester) and Mr. E. Morell Holmes. As to Dr. Attfield, Editor of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, who has also edited the Addendum, the committee said: "He has for many years applied himself to the work of adapting the Pharmacopœia to the requirements of the Empire at large, and his task is now successfully completed. The committee accordingly suggest that a special vote of thanks for his long-continued services should be passed by the Council." In order that the Addendum may be issued to the public before the end of the present year, the committee recommended as follows:—

(1) That the completed draft (subject to the correction of typographical errors, if any) be adopted by the Council as the Indian and Colonial Addendum (1900) to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898;

(2) That the President and the Chairman of the committee be authorised to communicate with the Commissioners of the Treasury on the question of the price to be fixed for the Addendum, to arrange for its publication, and to make the proper statutory announcement thereof by notice in the *London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes* (Medical Act, 1862);

(3) That, pending formal publication, the committee be empowered to distribute "advance copies" to the medical and pharmaceutical journals, and to arrange that copies may be placed for the inspection of the public in the Council's offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

The committee further recommend—

(4) That the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., for his long-continued and valuable services as Editor of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and of the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900.

Dr. Macalister, who submitted the report, pointed out that the completed draft of the Addendum marked a new and important departure, in providing a British Pharmacopœia which would serve its purpose throughout the entire Empire.

The committee had worked very hard over their task, having gone over each page at least three times; he himself had often gone over a page nine or ten times, and he would not like to say how many times Dr. Attfield had done so. The committee proposed that 10,000 copies be issued—nothing less would cover the expenses. The cost of printing, posting, &c., and of preparation would be something between 800*l* and 900*l*, and if they got 2s. on each copy that would be 1,000*l*. if all were sold. It seemed to him they could not ask less than 3s. to have a reasonable return, and he was afraid they could not ask more, owing to the comparative size of the Addendum and the Additions of 1890. Another argument they were compelled to use was the fact that their copyright extended only to the United Kingdom. These were all matters to discuss with the Treasury.

The three resolutions embodied in the report were then adopted. Dr. Macalister then moved the fourth recommendation of the Committee, in respect to Dr. Attfield, and referred in words of high appreciation to the services rendered to the Council by Dr. Attfield. Sir Dyce Duckworth seconded, and the motion was adopted.

#### SATURDAY'S WORK.

Besides the case of Dr. Allen, already referred to, the Council on Saturday took up the case of Mr. J. A. Graydon, L.F.P.S.G., heard in May, and came to the conclusion not to remove his name from the register. The case of Mr. Andrew Alexander, L.R.C.P. and S.E., was similarly treated. The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the case of Mr. William Vansittart, dentist, 4 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W., who was, on June 12, 1900, convicted of unlawfully and wilfully neglecting a child, and was imprisoned at Pentonville for three months; and the Registrar was directed to erase his name from the Dentist's Register.

#### DOCTORS' SHOPS.

As mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week, the Council made a new departure in summoning before it a registered medical practitioner—viz., Mr. John Martin Thomson, of Clarkston, Airdrie, registered as M.B., Mast. Surg. 1891, Univ. Edin.—to answer the following charge:—

That he, being a registered medical practitioner, habitually employs as assistants, for the sale of drugs and poisons, persons who are not qualified to act as chemists or pharmaceutical assistants, and thereby causes such persons to commit breaches of the Pharmacy Acts.



DR. THOMSON.

The matter was down for hearing at 2 P.M. on Monday, December 3, when quite an array of legal talent was present, Mr. Muir Mackenzie attending as legal assessor; also Mr. Winterthorn, the solicitor of the Council. Mr. Peter Morison, jun., S.S.C., attended on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who made the complaint against Dr. Thomson, and Mr. John Rutherford Hill, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, was with him. Dr. Thomson was present, and with him his counsel, Mr. T. Ernest Saunt, M.R.C.S., barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Blyth, Dutton, Hartley & Blyth, solicitors.

Mr. Morison stated that the Society had brought this case—a typical one—before the Council, as a state of affairs had arisen in Scotland which nullified the statutes of the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868, and they appealed to the Council as the only tribunal which could put a stop to it. Three different cases—the last of which was in July, 1900—of the illegal sale of poison in Dr. Thomson's shop had been before the local Courts. In one case the mother of a child to whom was sold threepennyworth of laudanum committed suicide with the poison. It could not be said that Dr. Thomson was ignorant of the law after the first conviction of his unqualified assistant. His attitude was rather that of a person who defied it, and the Sheriff had said that the statute seemed to have no practical avail.

Mr. J. R. Hill, speaking from a large experience in Scot-



land, said that it was a practice there for medical practitioners to keep shops for the sale of drugs. The assistant who really conducted the business was not qualified, but was usually a boy or girl employed at a weekly wage, who sold drugs without needful supervision. The Society considered that the doctors, therefore, took advantage of their professional status to cover unqualified assistants, and that they were illegal traders. The evil was widespread: there had been forty-nine prosecutions of such unqualified sellers in Scotland within the last twelve years, and Dr. Thomson's case was an instance. His shop, in a busy thoroughfare, was managed by an unqualified assistant, and that assistant, John Thomson, had been twice convicted of selling laudanum. Dr. Thomson was the real offender, but a conviction could only be obtained against the actual seller, and as he was only on a small weekly wage the costs could not be recovered. Mr. Hill read from his note-book records of a conversation he had had with Dr. Thomson and the assistant. The latter had said, "Dr. Thomson will attend to my interests at the trial; you won't get any penalty." And the former observed, "You had a case against me before, but you did not get much penalty. We will give you as much trouble as we can. We will get the case taken to a higher Court, so as to give you as much expense as possible."

Mr. Saunt, who had been very ready with "I object" during the course of the evidence, demanded to see the note-book, but could not make anything out of it. With the air of one scoring a point, he asked in a somewhat truculent manner whether it was not true that the Sheriff, who might have imposed a fine of 5*l*, had only inflicted a penalty of 2*s*. 6*d*., with no costs, on the first conviction against John Thomson, thus showing his opinion of the triviality of the offence. Mr. Hill said it was, but when asked for particulars by the President explained that Dr. Thomson was the Sheriff's own medical attendant, and the latter had taken a very hostile attitude in consequence to the prosecution, expressing his disapproval of the Pharmacy Act, and saying that it was very improper that doctors should be thus interfered with.

With reference to the second conviction, Sir Hector Cameron asked whether the laudanum could have been sold to a child by a qualified assistant without offence. Mr. Hill said that it might, but it was usual to make some inquiry.

Dr. Thomson, examined by his counsel, said he was under the impression that the provisions of the Act did not apply to the employment of unqualified assistants when under supervision. He had now a qualified assistant. The poison had been sold without his knowledge or consent, and after the first conviction he dismissed his assistant. Thomson was still in his employ because he could not get a qualified man, though he had made inquiries of Cockburn & Co., Glasgow; he had only been able, so far, to obtain a temporary one. John Thomson was 26 years of age, and fully trained. He was not a relation. He could not remember anything of the conversation Mr. Hill alluded to. Asked by members whether it was not a fact that Thomson was selling poison every day, Dr. Thomson replied that he did not know how much was sold, but there was no particular demand for it in a village. He could not tell from the stock; it did not amount to more than 3*l*. a year, excluding that used in his prescriptions. He kept a poison-book. The poisons sold which led to the convictions were not entered. He had not brought the book. "As far as we know," observed Dr. Heron Watson, "you have no book." His drug-trade, witness continued, was not confined to patients; the shop was open to the public. He could not remember the date when the first assistant was dismissed; it was because of misbehaviour, not for selling the poison. The shop was open from 9 till 7. Dr. Thomson attended from 10 till 12 and from 6 till 7. Asked why, in view of the first conviction, which proved that he was contravening the Pharmacy Act, he still regarded his employment of the unqualified assistant as legitimate, Dr. Thomson said it was the universal custom in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and had been for years. Three doctors kept open drug-shops in Airdrie, a town of 2,000 inhabitants. This common practice had been going on, remarked Sir Wm. Thompson, in spite of the forty-nine prosecutions, of which some people, at least, must have been aware. It was further elicited that Dr. Thomson had been in Airdrie nine years; that he knew nothing about the buying and selling of drugs

(that was what he got his assistant for), and though he sometimes sold over the counter he had to ask his assistant the prices.

Mr. Saunt, in his remarks at the conclusion, assumed a very pugnacious attitude towards the Council, exclaiming against the telegrams which had been sent by their solicitor to Dr. Thomson requiring his attendance, and demanding an apology from the former. The Council heard, no doubt with considerable astonishment, their right to summon anyone under nine days' notice disputed, their regularity of the form called in question, and what they ought and what they ought not to do laid down. The President quietly remarked, when Mr. Saunt's wrath had spent itself, that it was right to state to the Council that the notices had been sent out after mature consideration and after careful legal advice. Another point of view was that it was to Dr. Thomson's advantage and peace of mind that the inquiry was made now instead of being held over till next session. It was, however, resolved:—

(a) That the charge made against Mr. John Martin Thomson had been proved to the satisfaction of the Council.

(b) That the further consideration of the charge proved against Mr. John Martin Thomson be adjourned till the next session of the Council.

#### THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE G.M.C.

It will be remembered that the Royal Colleges and the G.M.C. have been in conflict for the last year over the new regulation for the registration of medical students formulated by the latter, which requires that the student should have commenced medical study at a university, school of medicine, or scientific institution "approved by the Council." The Royal Colleges, as a matter of principle, resent the right of the Council to control their selection of teaching institutions. The position, as Dr. Payne remarked, is suggestive of the old arithmetical problem as to what happens when an irresistible force comes into collision with an impenetrable obstacle. Counsel's opinion has been obtained by both bodies, and shows that the G.M.C. cannot make the Colleges adopt their educational procedure, whilst the Colleges cannot insist on the G.M.C. registering their students. A long and wearisome debate occupied Wednesday afternoon, at the end of which both parties found themselves in nearly the same position, the situation having only reached a more acute stage. Dr. MacAlister proposed that the preliminary scientific instruction be gone through before medical study is commenced, and "scientific institutions" be not recognised by either Colleges or Council. Dr. Glover gave the Council another opportunity of getting out of the deadlock, and, as he expressed it, in consideration of its being the antepenultimate day of the session, of not "floundering in the vast sea of contention." He thought Dr. MacAlister's scheme impracticable, and had a word to say for the "Board schools," to which the Council object so strongly, reminding the Council that Senior Wranglers had come from them. He moved, seconded by Mr. Teale, as an amendment to the motion before the Council (which was that of May's debate—"that the Council adhere to their regulation"), that an arbitration committee, consisting of the President of the G.M.C., the Chairman of the Education Committee, with two other of its members, confer with the representatives of the Colleges with a view to an amicable settlement. Sir J. Tuke, Chairman of the Education Committee, said, with much feeling, that he had been for some months turning the matter over in his mind, and had been unable to arrive at any conclusion. He could not accept Dr. Glover's amendment; it would mean another postponement and another weary grind. They must decide one way or another. He would rather fight and lose than go on. Dr. Pye-Smith was very conciliatory and judicious, saying that whatever they did they should not go to law. After some two hours and a half of discussion the following motion was carried:—

That the Executive Committee be instructed to draw up and submit to the Council a list of scientific institutions the study at which shall qualify students for admission to the students' register.

#### EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. Horsley moved "that the medical authorities who grant exemptions in any part of the professional examinations which they hold be requested to furnish the Council,



in writing, with a detailed list of the exemptions granted in the examinations held in 1897, 1898, and 1899." This was seconded by Sir C. Nixon, and carried, Sir Dyce Duckworth remarking that it would throw enormous labour on the officials, and he hoped the results would be commensurable.

There was nothing in

#### WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS

of special interest to our readers. The report on the examinations of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, passages of which reflected severely upon the examiners, was adopted after a longish wrangle. The Education Committee's report, dealing with the Preliminary examination, was held over until next session, and the financial position of the Council was discussed, Mr. Victor Horsley maintaining that the Council is in a bad way. This matter also was held over, and the Council adjourned until May, 1901.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### DEIGHTON v. MUNDAY.

IN the Chancery Division on November 30, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, the case of Deighton v. Munday was again mentioned. On the former occasion a receiver and manager of a chemist's business at Cardiff was appointed, and his Lordship had acceded to an application to appoint the defendant as manager under the supervision of the receiver.

#### DAVIS v. RABSHARE.

IN the Chancery Division on November 30, Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy had before him a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendant from remaining in possession of certain premises in Park Lane, Leeds, and also to restrain the defendant until the trial of the action from using the name of the plaintiff in connection with the business carried on there.

Mr. Church, for the plaintiff, stated that his client carried on business as a chemist at Park Lane, Leeds, and he had a separate business at Headingley. For some time prior to October 29 plaintiff had been willing to sell his business to an assistant named Christie, but he was unwilling to sell his business at Headingley, nor was he willing to allow Christie to use his name in connection with the Park Lane business. The reason for that was that he foresaw that which had since happened—namely, that if his name was used not only might liability be incurred by him, but confusion might arise in connection with letters relating to the Headingley business, which was carried on by correspondence. At one of the interviews before the agreement was signed the plaintiff expressed a doubt to Christie whether he had money enough to buy the business, and Christie replied that his friend Rabshare would finance it. The parties met, and Rabshare drew the agreement, by the terms of which the plaintiff was expressed to sell to Rabshare the business in Park Lane, the goodwill, and, in terms, the right to use the name of Davis. The agreement went on to provide that when Davis gave up, or desired to give up, the Headingley business, Rabshare was to have the right of buying it for 100%. The evidence of the plaintiff was that he did not read the agreement over before he signed it, and that it was never explained to him. The cheque completing the purchase was sent to the plaintiff, but it was returned by him when he found out the contents of the agreement. Rabshare had got possession of the property, and he was carrying on business under the name of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy said he could not interfere on an interlocutory application, but it was a case for a speedy trial.

Mr. Church said it was not disputed that the Headingley business was not sold. Letters addressed to the plaintiff in respect of that business were delivered at the Park Lane address. There was no doubt that a great many letters intended to relate to the Headingley business were received by the defendant, and the plaintiff was kept out of orders contained in the letters.

Mr. Mark Romer, for the defendant, said he was willing to

give to the plaintiff an undertaking similar to that which he had given the Post Office authorities—namely, to send to the plaintiff all letters intended for him not relating to the Park Lane business.

Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy said on that undertaking he would order the motion to stand over until the trial of the action.

#### "MEL ROSE" TABLET.

IN the Chancery Division on November 30, Mr. Justice Byrne had before him a motion, on behalf of a Mr. Roberts, for an injunction to restrain Messrs Barclay & Son (Limited) from passing off an emollient preparation, put up in packets or boxes and affixed to a card, a preparation not being the goods of the plaintiff, as and for the plaintiff's goods, by the use of the term "Mel Rose," or in any other way.

Mr. Cutler, Q.C., was about to open the motion, when

Mr. Cozens-Hardy, who appeared for the defendants, said that on the affidavits there was a direct conflict of evidence, and it seemed to him it was a case for trial. He was willing at once to offer an undertaking to keep an account of profits, and that the action should be set down for trial at once.

Mr. Cutler objected, and went on to state that in 1888 the plaintiff put upon the market, and had ever since sold under the name of "Mel Rose," an emollient preparation for the hands. This preparation was put up in boxes, twelve of which were affixed to a card, and there was certain letterpress upon them. Up to 1892 the defendants, who were a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, were customers of the plaintiff, who had another speciality called "Cucumber and Elder-flower Tablets." The evidence showed that Barclays had established a trade for the "Mel Rose" tablets, and, of course, when they were asked to supply them they supplied the plaintiff's goods. The defendants said plaintiff ceased to supply them with "Mel Rose" tablets in 1891, and they could not obtain his address for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply. That was incorrect, because they actually were obtaining goods until May, 1892. In this state of things, according to the defendants' own story, some time after 1891 they went to a man named Jack, who traded as Bailey & Co., and got him to design for them a card for selling "Mel-Rose" tablets. Then they put upon the market "Mel-Rose" tablets manufactured by Bailey & Co. Some time previous to 1897 Barclays put on the market what the plaintiff said was an imitation of his "Cucumber and Elder-flower" tablets. At the same time another firm—Newbery & Sons—did the same thing. This came to the plaintiff's knowledge in 1897, and he found, on inquiry, that the two things of which he complained—the spurious "Mel Rose" and spurious "Cucumber and Elder-flower" tablets—were manufactured by Bailey & Co. The plaintiff brought an action against Bailey & Co., and informed Barclay & Sons and Newbery & Sons that he would bring an action against them unless they would undertake to discontinue infringing his rights. The plaintiff obtained an injunction against Jack, who consented to a perpetual injunction, and Barclays and Newbery gave undertakings. The undertaking of Barclays was dated October 7, 1897, and was to the effect that they would undertake to discontinue the cards complained of by the plaintiff, and would hand over to him or his representative, on application, all their stock and cards. That was duly done. But it appeared that after Barclay & Sons had given this undertaking they went again to Bailey & Co. and gave instructions for them to get up a totally distinct card for "Mel-Rose" tablets, so as to avoid, if possible, confusion between their goods and the goods of the plaintiff. The result was that Bailey & Co. produced, and the defendants were using, a card, the colour and shape of which were slightly different, but the directions on the top of the box for using the emollient were copied word for word from the plaintiff's box. He should ask his Lordship to say, upon the evidence, that the card before him was one which ought to be restrained as calculated to pass off Barclays' goods as and for the goods of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Byrne: That seems to depend upon whether you make out the term "Mel Rose" has become identified with the plaintiff's goods. There is no resemblance about the things in other respects.

Mr. Cutler said the evidence established that no emollient preparation of that description for the hands had ever been sold under the term "Mel Rose" before the plaintiff began to



do it or since, with two exceptions—what the defendants had been doing and what had been done by a Mr. Shirley, who said he was in the habit of selling a "Mel Rose" tablet of his own, but did not give the date when he began to do so. With regard to "Mel Rose," the defendants said that its use was common, and they gave as instances Melrose hair-restorer and Mel Rose whisky. The Melrose hair-restorer had been the subject of a leading case, and the Court had held it was not a proper trade-mark on the ground that it was the name of a place. The defendants had not produced a specimen of "Mel Rose" whisky, and therefore presumably it was spelt "Melrose." Then the defendants said that "Mel" meant "honey," and "Rose" meant rose, and that "Mel Rose" and "Mel Rosæ" were old pharmaceutical terms. Some such phrase as "Mel Rosæ" did occur in the Pharmacopoeia down to 1864, when it became obsolete. The defendants further said it was a common thing for articles of a similar character to be wrapped up in boxes attached to cards, so that they might be hung up; but they did not produce a single instance.

Mr. Justice Byrne pointed out that in the evidence for the defendants there were a considerable number of persons who swore to the word "Mel Rose" as a well-known term, and one which had been used frequently. He suggested that Mr. Outler should accept the defendants' offer to keep an account until the trial.

Mr. Cutler said he must reluctantly press for a decision.

Mr. Justice Byrne said he should not be disposed to grant an injunction against the defendants except to the extent of the use of the term "Mel Rose," and asked Mr. Cozens-Hardy if he would undertake not to sell any more under the name "Mel Rose."

Mr. Cozens-Hardy: My "Mel-Rose" has a hyphen between and theirs has not.

Mr. Justice Byrne: It has not on the box, but it has on the card.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy: Would your Lordship allow the word "Melrose" to be used?

Mr. Justice Byrne did not think that would be right.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy said he could not discontinue the use of the word "Mel-Rose" or "Melrose" until the trial, and

Mr. Justice Byrne thereupon said he must hear the case.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy then submitted that the plaintiff was too late in coming for an interlocutory injunction, because, from September, 1897, when the injunction was granted and the undertakings given, the evidence was that the defendants' preparation of emollient tablets had been continuously bought and sold in fair quantities. There was the evidence of four actual retailers to that effect. Further, Sheppey's tablets being on a white card with pink wrappings, and the defendants on a pink one with yellow wrappings. This had been going on since 1897, and there was not a single instance of anyone having been deceived. Pills, glue, &c., were put on cards in the same way as the plaintiff's tablets. There was a substantial question to be tried as to whether the word "Mel-Rose" was calculated to deceive, and his learned friend had to show that the plaintiff had a *prima facie* right to the use of the term "Mel Rose" as two separate words. The learned counsel then read evidence of chemists and druggists to the effect that the defendants' tablets had also a considerable reputation.

Mr. Justice Byrne, in giving judgment, said he had come to the conclusion that he ought to grant an injunction until judgment or further order restraining the defendants from selling their goods in connection with the two words "Mel Rose," or in connection with any other word or words calculated to deceive the public into the belief that the defendants' goods were the goods of the plaintiff. The costs of the motion would be costs in the action.

It was arranged that the action should be set down for trial at once, and incidentally his Lordship added that he should be disposed to think the use by the defendants of the word "Melrose," under the circumstances, would be a breach of the form of the injunction.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### MAGNESIA.

At Portsmouth Police Court on December 3, Mr. Richard Trist, pharmaceutical chemist, 15 Albert Road, Sothsea,

was summoned for selling magnesia ponderosa adulterated with 13 per cent. of magnesii carbonas ponderosus.

The inspector, in his evidence, stated that besides the magnesia he also took a sample of bicarbonate of soda, and he carried the two samples away in a bag along with other samples, all in paper packets, and three hours elapsed before these were placed in the hands of the public analyst.

Mr. Moore Murray, the borough analyst, said he completed the analysis within three days of receiving the samples. When he received the sample of magnesia ponderosa it was in a paper packet, and it lay upon his laboratory table all the time, but he was satisfied that the sample had undergone no change during the time it was in his possession. He saw no necessity for having the sample in a glass-stoppered bottle, sealed, and lightly corked, though he knew that at that time the atmosphere was in a very humid state. He thought the magnesia ponderosa would remain intact though placed in contact with bicarbonate of soda.

Mr. Allen, for the defence, submitted that the sample, being wrapped only in paper, absorbed moisture. It should have been placed in a well-stoppered bottle, which would have obviated all the danger which arose in placing such an article in a bag containing samples of carbonate of soda, and leaving it afterwards for three days on a laboratory table.

Defendant having given evidence, and Dr. Garson, Dr. Claremont, and Mr. John Foster, F.I.C., having followed for the defence,

In disposing of the case the Chairman said the Bench had come to the conclusion that when the sample was handed to the public analyst it had deteriorated somewhat, and afterwards it deteriorated still more by exposure to the atmosphere. Under these circumstances, they did not think the prosecution had made out their case, and therefore the defendant would have the benefit of any question which might have arisen in those findings. The Bench thought it would have been better if the sample had been placed in a stoppered bottle. The fault, if fault there was, had arisen from the way in which the sample was attempted to be preserved; it was not properly preserved, and therefore the summons would be dismissed.

### County Court Case.

At the Bradford County Court, on December 4, Mr. Arthur F. Taylor, chemist and druggist, recovered five weeks' salary and costs from Mr. F. F. Cleavin, of the Frizinghall Drugstore, in lieu of notice. Plaintiff entered defendant's employ on September 4, 1899, under a written agreement, to manage the late Mr. E. A. Sewell's business, with the option of purchase at the end of the year. Defendant afterwards intimated that he would not sell the business, and plaintiff took a shop near by. On July 31 he was dismissed without notice, and a week's salary offered. This was refused.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

#### Re TRENCH'S REMEDIES COMPANY.

In the Court of Bankruptcy at Dublin, on December 4, before Mr. Justice Boyd, the case of J. Townsend Trench was heard. The assignees had filed a charge to set aside certain deeds executed in the year 1898 by the bankrupt in favour of Mr. T. B. C. Hardman, and under which deeds Trench's Remedies Company had come into existence. Mr. Hardman and the Remedies Company had filed separate discharges, and the matter was tried before Mr. Justice Boyd and a special jury in the early part of the present year. During the progress of the trial the learned Judge dismissed the Remedies Company out of the case on the ground that there was no evidence against them, but he reserved the question of costs. The jury found against Mr. Hardman on the issues submitted to them, and Mr. Hardman afterwards applied to the Queen's Bench Division for a new trial, or to have the verdict changed into one in his favour. The matter was, however, compromised on condition of further proceedings on charge and discharge being stayed, each party bearing his own costs. On June 20 last Trench's Remedies Company applied to the Court that their discharge should be allowed, with costs, and the matter was then reserved for judgment. An order, dated November 6, had been made up in error, making no rule on that application.



On November 27 the case came on again before Mr. Justice Boyd, and it now stood for judgment.

Mr. Justice Boyd now delivered judgment, allowing the discharge of the Remedies Company, but without costs. There was no appearance for the company.

*Re STOWER & Co. (LIMITED), Liverpool, Manufacturers of Fruit and Wine Essences.*

At the Liverpool County Court on November 30, the public examination was held, under the Companies Acts, of Mr. H. P. Stower, managing director of this company. He stated that the business formerly belonged to his wife. The company was formed in November, 1898, and acquired the business for 5,000*l.* in shares. The qualification for a directorship was the holding of 250 shares, and he only held one share, but in view of his wife's holding he considered he was qualified to act. Questioned about an account he had sworn to before the Assistant Official Receiver, he now admitted that some of the figures were wrong, but he signed them at the time as being correct because the Assistant Official Receiver "glared at him and told him he must." Besides the business, which yielded about 500*l.* per annum profit, the company acquired the benefit of a number of fruit-essences in dry-powder form, which witness had invented, and for which a large trade was anticipated. A considerable number of travellers were employed, one in South Africa and another elsewhere abroad, and large quantities of goods had been sent to those places. The examination was eventually ordered to be closed, and his Honour (Judge Collier) was asked for a declaration that the witness was entirely exculpated from the allegation of fraud, as suggested in the Official Receiver's report. The only sum that had gone to witness and his family was about 600*l.* for seventeen months' services. His Honour said he could not do that. He also refused costs, but gave leave to appeal if it was found necessary to do so.

*Re GEISSER EVANOVITCH, 25 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, trading as James Holland & Co. and Sands' Medicine Company, Patent medicine Manufacturer.*

As briefly noted last week, a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on November 29 for the public examination of this debtor, who failed in October with gross liabilities 4,281*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and assets 420*l.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he formerly carried on the business of a patent-medicine manufacturer in New York. He came to this country in 1886, with a capital of about 500*l.*, and opened a similar business at 25 Hart Street, Bloomsbury. In October, 1899, he entered into an arrangement with T. B. Browne & Co., advertising agents, to extensively advertise his medicine, known as Dr. Sands' Liver-seeds. They agreed to give him three months' credit, and to advertise him to the extent of 500*l.* a month, for which payment was to be made by instalments. They knew he had no capital, and they financed him as in a partnership concern. After a sum of 5,768*l.* had been expended, on account of which witness had paid 2,445*l.*, Messrs. Browne in May last refused to continue with the advertising, on the ground that witness had not paid the January account in full. They subsequently sued him for the balance owing, and recovered judgment with costs, in spite of a counterclaim that witness entered. Asked regarding the value of the liver-seeds, witness said it was not a bogus medicine. It was an excellent preparation, but its monetary value was naturally very largely dependent upon the extent that it was advertised. He did not agree that any preparation, even although of a bogus character, could be made to pay well by means of extensive advertisements. Unless it had a medicinal value the "repeat" orders would not be forthcoming. Witness attributed his failure to the pressure of creditors (T. B. Browne & Co.), to the stoppage of the advertisements, and to loss in trading in consequence of the heavy cost of establishing a new article. The examination was ordered to be concluded.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Burnett, Cornelius Charles**, 122 Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Thomas E. Lowe, Wolverhampton, I.A. Secured creditors, 48*l.* Dated, November 22; filed, November 27. Unsecured liabilities, 170*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 120*l.* The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barron, Harveys & Co., London ...	21	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool ...	20	0	0
Hart, J., Wolverhampton ...	46	0	0
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry ...	18	0	0

**Yoa'ley, John Thomas**, 2 Rothbury Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, physician and surgeon. Trustee, John Kindred, Mosley Chambers, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, accountant. Dated, November 19; filed, November 22. Liabilities unsecured, 728*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 650*l.* The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Atkinson & Philipson, Byker ...	12	0	0
Barclay & Cowper, Newcastle ...	25	0	0
Beavan, F., Newcastle ...	34	0	0
Brady & Martin, Newcastle ...	56	0	0
Gowan, E., Newcastle ...	56	0	0
Hewlett & Son, London ...	32	0	0
Purvis, T., Newcastle ...	36	0	0
Richardson & Co., Leicester ...	15	0	0
Youll, J. G., Newcastle ...	307	0	0

## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to November 30, 1900, and to the stocks on November 30.

	November		Stocks		1900	
	Landed	Delivd.	1900	1899	Imprtd.	Delivrd.
Aloes ..... cs &c.	187	228	3,121	2,464	2,571	2,114
" ..... gourds	1,034	339	1,034	55	4,048	3,014
Anise, star ..... cs	—	2	50	62	—	6
Balsams ..... csks &c.	205	120	422	483	1,487	1,489
Calumba ..... bgs	100	241	1,028	286	2,539	1,736
Camphor ..... pkgs	1,330	892	3,884	2,122	8,779	6,678
Cardamoms ..... cs &c.	193	297	2,266	1,675	4,851	4,294
Cinchona ..... pkgs	1,057	987	9,066	15,947	20,332	27,415
Cubeb ..... bgs	245	10	1,291	1,774	542	965
Dragon's-blood ..... cs	28	24	137	135	183	171
Galls ..... pkgs	864	203	1,330	2,651	4,987	5,296
Gums—						
Ammoniacum "	—	1	69	74	42	41
Animi & copal "	5,515	3,611	9,484	10,981	31,367	32,510
Arabic ..... "	3,369	2,321	17,487	11,416	24,333	18,491
Asafoetida .. "	—	91	467	747	766	1,002
Benzoin ..... "	202	301	1,033	1,116	2,307	2,701
Damar ..... "	289	453	3,972	4,516	3,712	4,095
Galbanum .. "	—	—	14	—	—	2
Gamboge .... "	—	16	221	318	67	154
Guaiaicum .. "	—	13	43	67	68	79
Kauri ..... tons	525	313	1,926	1,632	2,504	2,623
Kino ..... pkgs	—	20	60	46	84	69
Mastic ..... "	—	1	7	6	—	24
Myrrh, E. I. .. "	13	29	180	312	148	278
Olibanum .. "	—	374	1,905	2,063	6,057	5,833
Sandarac .... "	—	90	358	585	914	916
Tragacanth. .. "	1,076	1,030	3,595	1,523	10,233	7,674
Ipecacuanha, Rio bis	5	113	285	171	812	719
" other kinds pkgs	103	43	206	70	513	421
Jalap ..... bis	—	1	333	319	159	136
Nux vomica... pkgs	1	185	2,362	116	3,647	1,398
Oils—						
*Anise ..... cs	—	12	175	190	138	149
*Cassia ..... "	—	5	120	74	86	40
Castor ..... pkgs	173	223	534	1,047	1,932	2,320
Cocoa-nut ..... tons	17	246	141	156	1,214	1,363
Olive ..... csks &c.	145	143	487	987	1,528	2,069
Palm ..... tons	—	3	3	9	34	38
†Quinine sulph... lbs	6,703	6,838	214,058	164,653	96,431	56,938
Rhubarb ..... chts	186	101	1,218	1,287	1,055	1,137
Sarsaparilla ..... pkgs	41	76	169	383	921	849
Senna ..... bis &c.	647	890	2,146	1,086	6,860	6,342
Shellac ..... cs	1,026	4,668	35,809	42,106	37,729	43,519
Turmeric ..... tons	11	95	624	167	1,133	672
Wax, bees' ..... pkgs	522	1,149	1,993	1,508	6,318	5,855
" Japan ..... cs	13	80	599	556	761	869

\* Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

CINNAMON is a very healthful thing to eat at all meals. The Queen is said to take it with all food, hence, it is believed, her longevity. It cures many simple disorders owing to its antiseptic power, but contains tannin, the thorn of the rose, and too much may prove harmful unless this constituent is indicated, as in diarrhoea.



## The Pharmaceutical Aviary.



### The Companion Bird.

So called because its craft is frequently seen alongside that of the Bee-pee bird, but more often punts ahead and picks up things which ultimately find their way into the great B.P. It is a pet in the Queen's household. Is fond of all kinds of galenicals, sports, and things. It knows a great deal about ash-percentages, chemical-food, and pill-making; also how not to croak about them. Was at one time frequently met on the Thames, but now finds the golf-links a more congenial roosting-place.

## Trade Notes.

**SHARP BROTHERS' PERFUMES.**—It will be noticed that Messrs. Whitaker (Limited), 22 Silk Street, E.C., have purchased the sole right to manufacture and deal in Messrs. Sharp Brothers' perfumes and toilet-specialities (except soaps).

**MR. J. E. LOCKYER**, photographic chemist, 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., is distributing his calendar blotter. There is a photograph on the outside cover, whilst inside is a calendar for 1901, postal information, and a quantity of superior blotting-paper.

**COOMBS' EUREKA FLOUR COMPANY (LIMITED)**, 8 Farringdon Road, E.C., are making a special Christmas offer to private consumers by sending a 5s. parcel of their goods for 2s. 6d. The offer should result in an increased demand from chemists for this firm's goods.

**HILLABY'S LIQUORICE.**—Will our subscribers please add a note on page 139 of the DIARY which they will have received this week that the wholesale agents for Hillaby's specialities are Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C. ? The agents' name was inadvertently omitted.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. intimate that their offices, warehouses, wharf, and works will be closed from 2 o'clock on December 22 until 9 o'clock on the morning of December 27. On Monday, December 24, a few members of the staff will be in attendance at Snow Hill Buildings for the execution of urgent orders.

**HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.**—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s latest additions to their hypodermic "tabloid" products are combinations of morph. sulph. gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$  with strychn. sulph. gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$ , and morph. sulph. gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$  with ergotinine citr. gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ . The first combination is used in treating the cough and heart failure of phthisis, whilst the combination of ergotinine and morphia is a favourite with many obstetricians.

**CACODYLIC ACID AND THE CACODYLATES** have been made the subject of the week by the *Daily Telegraph*, whose Paris correspondent has interviewed Dr. Gautier about it, especially with reference to its use in the treatment of phthisis. We have had many inquiries about the remedy, and desire to refer all to the article in the *C. & D.*, October 20, page 658. Mr. Max Philippon, 7 Savage Gardens, E.C., informs us that he holds stock of the remedies.

**MESSRS. C. R. HARKER, STAGG, & MORGAN** have published another reprint of work done in their laboratories by Mr. F. C. J. Bird. It deals with the analyses of belladonna and nux vomica and their galenical preparations. The official methods are thoroughly examined, and suggestions for their improvement are advanced. The pamphlet is of value to all who are practically interested in the matter dealt with, and copies of it may be obtained on application to the firm at 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.

**A NOTEWORTHY PRICE-LIST.**—The new druggist-sundries catalogue issued by the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, and 7 Snow Hill, E.C., compels attention from the artistic art-cover to the quaint red-rubber Russian toy-figures on the last page. The list throughout is an excellent sample of high-class printing, and the illustrations and decorative designs are beautifully executed. Every kind of rubber appliance, from simple teat to intricate atomiser, appears to be portrayed, and the book will be no inartistic adjunct to the chemist's generally prosaic library of business-guides.

**THE SACCHARIN LEGISLATION.**—We have had a talk with Mr. Reitmeyer this week in regard to the recent litigation, and he informs us that, acting on the advice of their solicitors, the Anglo-Continental Chemical Company have withdrawn all appeals against the decisions of the Lower Court in respect to the actions of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) against them. The Anglo-Continental Company have acknowledged the validity of the Corporation's patents in accordance with the Lower Court's decisions, and have handed over to the Corporation the patents under which their "Tigress" brand of saccharin was made, and have accepted a selling-agency for the Corporation's saccharin. The "Tigress" brand is withdrawn from the market. This is all the information that we can give. It suffices for those who are interested and who have followed the protracted litigation between the parties, in which many thousands of pounds have found their way to the pockets of those who are friendly to the litigious. The Saccharin Corporation confirm the statement, and in future they will control the supplies of saccharin in the British Empire.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**De Luca, G. V., and Hill, S.**, under the style of "The French Flint glass Bottle Company, Giuseppe Vincenzo De Luca & Stafford Hill," Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C., glass merchants and manufacturers' agents.

**Hyslop, R., and Symonds, F. E.**, under the style of Hyslop & Symonds, Mincing Lane, E.C., chemical-merchants.

**Williams, R. S., and Halton, H.**, under the style of Halton & Williams, Liverpool, medical practitioners.

**Wraith, O. S., and Du Cane, H.**, under the style of Wraith & Du Cane, Darwen, surgeons, &c.

### The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Tate, Arthur L.**, Sutton, Surrey, physician and surgeon.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Loten, William Lowson**, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist.

**Priestley, John Andrew**, Bradford, chemist's assistant.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF PHARMACY is graciously permitted to have an innings occasionally, and even high authorities like to patronise it sometimes in a condescending way, just to show how many-sided they are. Though far above it themselves, they remember that there are chemists to whom the difference between the cost and the selling-price of drugs and tooth-brushes is still a matter of some moment, and are liberal enough to realise their conditions.

\* \* \* \*

MR. HOWIE AND MR. GLYN-JONES, with whose discourses on this subject we were favoured last week, are not by any means of the class just indicated. They are both of them professedly business men, and neither of them would for an instant dream of repudiating such an association. And yet both in addressing meetings of young pharmacists seem to assume that the commercial side of pharmacy needs apologising for. Mr. Howie "cannot wonder if the student is imbued with the idea that business will play but a subordinate part in his future," and he sets himself to disabuse the students of this erroneous conception; and Mr. Glyn-Jones, similarly recognising the danger young Scotchmen are running by thus devoting themselves to science and neglecting their own pecuniary interests, goes to preach the gospel of *l. s. d.* in Aberdeen—of all places in the world—the city where, it is said, there is only one Jew, and that, much as he wants to get away, he cannot make enough money out of his neighbours to pay his railway fare.

\* \* \* \*

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR ALARM. Neither the students at the Metropolitan College, nor the pharmaceutical youth of Aberdeen, nor any other of the young fellows who have entered the drug-trade, with the exception, it may be, of the most insignificant fraction, are in the smallest danger of forgetting that they are in that trade for the purpose of making a living, and a fortune if the fates are favourable. Most of them go to Mr. Will or to one of the other schools, not for the pleasure of the thing, but because they believe it is the shortest and the surest way of getting to their work. And Mr. Howie and Mr. Glyn-Jones, who have come into actual contact with chemists and druggists up and down the country as much as any two men amongst us, know how earnest they are in the struggle first for existence, and then for wealth. Even those who talk or applaud the platitudes of the profession at the meetings of their associations overnight are as keen as anybody else the next morning in discovering fresh means for attracting customers.

\* \* \* \*

THE LEECH—the *Hirudo officinalis*, that is—according to Professor Thomson, gave his name to the old Saxon doctor, who, up to almost modern times, was spoken of as the leech. Has not Dr. Thomson got the cart in front of the horse? I fancy it is generally accepted among philologists that the animal acquired his name from the man who prescribed him.

\* \* \* \*

THE RE-ADOPTION OF ANIMAL SECRETIONS in modern medicine, some of which were popular, as Professor Thomson points out, in the time of Aristotle, recalls a passage in Lord Bacon's essay on the advancement of learning. "Medicine," said that wisest of mankind, "is a science which hath been more professed than laboured, and yet more laboured than advanced; the labour having been in my judgment rather in a circle than in progression. For I find much iteration, but

little addition." Would he modify his opinion if he knew of the medical discoveries of Koch and Pasteur?

\* \* \* \*

PROFESSOR THOMSON'S EXPOSURE of the little busy bee who in its desperate anxiety to gather honey all the day only destroys its nerve-cells, ought to be placed in the hands of every baby about to acquire the English language. For over a hundred years foolish parents have been rubbing that rhyme into the brains of their offspring, when they wanted to rest or play instead of going to school or digging in the garden. Now it is the child's turn to round on his tormentors somewhat after this fashion:—

Your stupid little busy bee  
But as a warning serves;  
So bring my breakfast to my bed,  
And let me rest my nerves.

And the sluggard may with an approving conscience turn on his pillow his great heavy head and slumber again. Why should he hasten the final functional collapse of his nerve-cells, which will surely come soon enough?

\* \* \* \*

THOSE LOST CHEMISTS whose names were published in last week's *C. & D.* numbered over 600, and the register was similarly purged only a year ago. Apparently one registered chemist out of twenty-five gets out of ken every year. The fact is as mysterious as the old problem of where lost pins go; but a chemist, one would think, is a less easy article to lose than a pin. The Registrar has, too, a great organisation to help him to keep track of his flock. He has correspondents in every town in the Kingdom. Most of them, if they were asked, would keep him acquainted with the deaths, removals, and arrivals of fellow-chemists, and he has statutory authority to pay registrars of deaths for every record of the decease of a chemist in their districts. It would be interesting if Mr. Bremridge would tell us how many of these missing ones he hears of as a consequence of the publication of their names.

\* \* \* \*

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH, the report says, appointed Mr. Joseph Stanfield, of Cardiff, receiver and manager of a chemist's business in that town. Mr. Stanfield's name does not appear on the register of chemists and druggists, and yet he virtually now keeps open shop for the sale of poisons by the authority of a Judge of the High Court. Is not this a rather high-handed treatment of a statute?

\* \* \* \*

CAMWAL SHAREHOLDERS will perhaps be glad to know that the reconstruction of their company "has been carried out without a hitch," as the report tells them; but some of them will be disposed to ask what good has resulted from it, especially when they realise that their dividend of 5 per cent. on eight months' working means only two-thirds of 5 per cent. on the year. Perhaps the chairman will have explained the benefit of the reconstruction before this paragraph can get printed.

\* \* \* \*

THE APPRENTICE QUERY raised in the correspondence section last week has an interest beyond that which the propounders seem to have in it. Two youths were apprenticed to A. and B. for a certain period, but before the expiration of the time A. retired from the business, and now (apparently) thinks he has a claim to some portion of the premiums which these apprentices paid. It strikes me that it is the apprentices, if anyone, who have a claim. They paid the premium on the faith that they would be taught their business by Messrs. A. and B. It does not seem to occur to A. that by withdrawing from the business he is avoiding the contract in which he, in association with his partner, bound himself towards these young men.



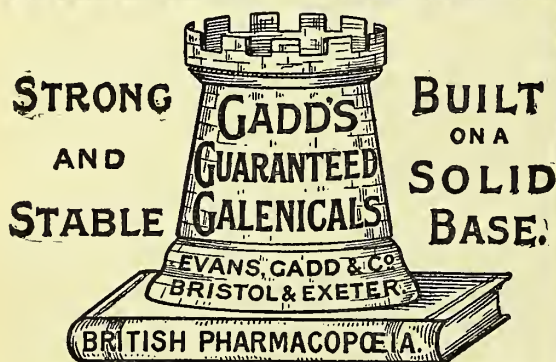
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## Editorial Comments.

### The Pharmacy Bill.

If there is luck in the number seven, the Pharmaceutical Council's draft Pharmacy Bill is right. There are seven clauses in it. The first requires that each and every shop kept open for Pharmacy Act purposes shall be under the actual personal control of a registered person, and the proprietor of the shop is to inform the Registrar who that person is. If poisons are sold by an unqualified person his employer is made responsible. The second clause prevents any corporate body from taking, using, or exhibiting any sign, title, or addition implying registration under the Pharmacy Act. The third clause applies to corporate bodies the provisions of Clause 1, and makes any offence under



Section XV. of the 1838 Act if committed by an individual an offence if committed by a corporate body. The fourth clause requires anyone acting as a director of a corporate body to be a registered person. Clause 5 instructs the Registrar to keep a register of shops; gives him power to ascertain who is the person in charge of each shop, and provides penalties against those who, being responsible, refuse to give information on this point. The shop-register is, according to Clause 6, to be open to inspection on payment of 1s. The seventh clause gives the Pharmaceutical Society power to make regulations and by-laws in regard to a curriculum of study precedent to the qualifying examination, to divide that examination, and to accept certificates of pharmaceutical qualification from other examining bodies in the British Empire. Explanatory matters are appended to the draft. It is printed on page 925.

We have little hesitation in saying that the Bill is business-like in its comprehension of the details necessary to be safeguarded in bringing companies, or corporate bodies, definitely under the penalising clauses of the Pharmacy Act. Recent prophetic criticism has not touched a number of these details, and that fact may be regarded by the Council as proof of the ability of the members thereof to see further than their critics. It is good to feel once in a while that our rulers have a strong grip. Clause 4, the shortest in the Bill, is of special interest to us. "Any person other than a registered person," it says, "acting as a director of a corporate body keeping open shop for the sale of poisons shall be liable to a penalty of 5/." We need not hunt up our files to prove that this policy is the one which this journal has persistently advocated ever since the Lord Chancellor reawakened interest in company-pharmacy by his own proposal to regulate it in 1898. We have again and again urged that, so long as the Pharmacy Act remains on the Statute-book as the declared will of the nation, this condition—namely, that the director or directors (the persons, that is, who correspond most closely to the individual proprietors contemplated by the Act) should be qualified—is the one method of regulation which we can reasonably claim. The directors are the people who control the business. The qualified manager of the shop only remains there at their pleasure, and his ideas and his conscience may at any moment be overruled. Moreover, the condition of a qualified directorate reconciles the otherwise insuperable difficulty created by the conversion of *bonâ-fide* pharmaceutical businesses into companies. It is of no use to ignore these; they are a very important factor of the problem. To ask Parliament to refuse to allow any company to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, and then to be confronted with a series of eminent names, all with "limited" appended to them, would make us look absurd. We cannot ask for the suppression of pharmaceutical companies. On the other hand, to be contented with a merely qualified manager in each shop is to abandon the principle of the Pharmacy Act altogether. We have always believed that, when a competent committee should earnestly grapple with the difficulties of the case, the qualified-directorate solution must be the outcome of their consideration. The other part of the Bill most closely related to Clause 4 is that which proposes to prevent the use of Pharmacy Act titles by companies. This seems to us as prohibitive as the most bitter opponent of companies has ever advocated. No sign, title, description, or addition implying registration under the Pharmacy Act may be used or exhibited by corporate bodies. As we read the clause, it would not preclude the use or exhibition of the title in association with the name of the managing director or directors. For example:—

SYMES & Co. (LIMITED).

Managing Director, Charles Symes, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

It would prohibit such signs as—

REYNOLDS & BRANSON (LIMITED),  
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (LIMITED).

It does not appear to prohibit a title like—

DAY'S SOUTHERN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).

The clause, in short, does two things—(1) compels registered persons who convert their businesses into a company to give up a vested interest by dropping the titles in association with the trade-name, and (2) prevents other companies using Pharmacy Act titles. The provision puts in the concrete what has been so urgently demanded, and we need not be surprised if many within the legitimate ranks hesitate to support it.

The stipulation in Clause 1 that every shop shall be under the actual personal control of a registered person places branch shops on the Irish level. It is a provision which undoubtedly should be pressed, for it is only by agreeing to it that we can show our good faith in the endeavour to amend the Pharmacy Act, and our desire to improve that Act in the public interest. The power asked for in Clause 5 to enable the Registrar to get at offenders is also similar to a provision in the Irish Pharmacy Act, and is a natural corollary to Clauses 1 and 3. Without it we do not see how the Pharmaceutical Council can possibly enforce the provisions of the other clauses, and although the penal portion of the clause gives it a formidable appearance, it does not extend the responsibility of the owner, and ensures honest trading. In that light it should receive the support of the Legislature.

We regret that the Council has not confined the Bill to the company-question. The time is not opportune, unless with the view to reciprocity, for seeking parliamentary powers to enforce a curriculum of study. In fact, reciprocity is made the tag for the curriculum. The pressing need of the time is an adequate supply of qualified assistants; that need will be enormously enhanced if the Bill is carried, and it is not at all likely to be relieved by imposing a curriculum of study at "a university or kindred institution." We shall require all the existing schools of pharmacy in the kingdom to work their hardest if a curriculum is to be enforced, and the recognition of these schools will need to be ensured before the clause has a chance of passing. It is, of course, desirable that the Pharmaceutical Council should have such powers of inspection and recognition of schools as the General Medical Council has in respect to institutions which provide medical education and instruction; but we cannot overlook the fact that the Pharmaceutical Council is the ostensible owner of a "kindred institution," and that there has been in the past a suspicion that the Council would not recognise unofficial schools of pharmacy. Hence the necessity for some authoritative declaration on this point.

The utterances of the past month have brought to the surface propositions which are not contained in the Bill, but its essential principle is sound, and well worth fighting for. If the Council really means business it can place the measure before Parliament confident in its reasonableness and in the potential public benefit which it offers. In the long series of Bills which have emanated from Bloomsbury Square since 1869 none has been so radical and at the same time so just as this one. But it must be remembered that this first step does not take us far. To draft the Bill is the easiest step in its history; and further progress is not practicable unless the convinced and earnest support of the trade is secured for



the project. Opposition from companies may be taken as a foregone conclusion, but we think it possible for them to exaggerate the incidence of the measure. It does not restrict their trading in the slightest, and the measure of control which it places upon them is exactly what applies to the individual. Therefore, we feel that the opportunity should be taken by all parties of accepting the draft as a reasonable and practical solution of the difficulties which the Legislature desires to settle.

#### A MISNOMER.

To a provincial paper it is an interesting coincidence that Mr. George Claridge Druce has been elected Mayor of Oxford in the same year as he presides over the deliberations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. This error is likely to continue as long as the British Pharmaceutical Conference is named as it is. The error does little harm, but if the body were called the British Congress of Pharmacy it might save annoyance, and gain new life with an increased membership.

#### ARSENIC IN BEER.

The flood of daily newspaper comment upon the Lancashire beer-trouble is unabated, and a brewers' commission, consisting of Sir Lauder Brunton, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. Gordon Salamon, Dr. A. P. Luff, and Dr. Buckley, has discovered that an invert sugar supplied by a certain company contains arsenic. This confirms Mr. Kirkby's observation. The commission has recommended that no beer should be sent out until it has been tested and shown to be free from arsenic. A certificate of freedom from arsenic should be given in respect of beer so tested, and only such beer should be sold. The daily newspapers have been making terrible blunders in connection with chemical matters. We are obliged to many subscribers for calling our attention to points in their local papers, which show that every daily journalist who has written on the subject would be ploughed in the Minor examination.

#### MAGNESIA.

Mr. Richard Trist, of Southsea, as a pharmaceutical antagonist has an established reputation, and the latest example of his ability is provided in the calcined-magnesia case which he successfully defended at Portsmouth on Monday. If Mr. J. Moore Murray, the public analyst, had full experience with magnesia he would have known that it absorbs water and carbonic-acid gas from the atmosphere. Data to that effect by Messrs. J. C. Umney and T. F. Harvey have been published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and Mr. Trist himself collected evidence which established the fact and proved his innocence of adulteration. It is, however, iniquitous that a pharmacist should be put to expense and trouble when very little inquiry by the analyst would have shown how liable magnesia is to gain weight by the exposure unavoidable in trade.

#### DOCTORS' SHOPS.

The importance of Monday's decision by the General Medical Council in regard to the employment of an unqualified chemist's assistant by a Scotch doctor scarcely requires emphasis. A great deal too much of this kind of business goes on in Scotland, and the best way of showing medical practitioners that it is wrong is to convince them that it is "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The General Medical Council has deferred the logical conclusion in Dr. Thomson's case until May, by which time the doctor will have realised that his professional status is far more important to him than an open drug-shop inadequately supervised. Dr. Thomson's conduct has been made a test case; there are scores of doctors doing exactly as he has done, and the General Medical Council is prepared

to treat them as it may treat him. They will doubtless give up the business, and stick to the professional side of medicine.

#### PACKED POISONS.

The Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has narrowly escaped committing the serious blunder of supporting a Bill for abrogating the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain. We do not think that the Bill which the Section discussed on Tuesday has, in its present form, the slightest chance of becoming law, for it quite reverses the first principle of the existing statutes; but it seems to have fair support from persons who are interested in distributing poisons with the minimum of inquiry, and, therefore of precautions, while the interests of agriculture are so inveigled into the consideration as to hide the real intent. There is no question at all that the intent is to enable every kind of shopkeeper who finds it inconvenient to qualify as the Pharmacy Act requires to get behind this statutory obligation; and it is imperatively necessary that those who have complied with the Acts should use every means in their power to defeat this barefaced effort to wipe the Pharmacy Act, 1868, from the Statute-book.

#### COURTESY MUST BE PAID FOR.

We have before us an order to a wholesale house sent by the circular-post and under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, which was surcharged with the deficiency of letter-postage. The order was written on a printed form, and was to the following effect:—

Please enclose with other order 1 only 3j. size Fer Bravais, and oblige.

There does not appear to be much in the nature of a letter there; but on probing the matter to the bottom the recipients heard from the G.P.O. that "Please enclose" and "and oblige" are in excess of the written matter allowed in orders sent at the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate. So, our correspondents say, "the Postmaster does not like chemists to use any courtesy towards the wholesale houses when they are sending their orders under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post." If subscribers turn to page 259, second column, of our new *DIARY*, they will find in the first two paragraphs the regulations applicable to circulars.

#### THE REGISTER.

We regret to hear that Mr. Bremridge has been so abused by chemists and druggists whose names have been published as a preliminary to their removal from the register that he threatens to stop publishing the lists. We have always regarded these as most valuable information, and although there is no statutory obligation on the Registrar to adopt this means of correcting the register, it is a proved method of effecting correctness, and that is sufficient reason for continuing it. At any rate, Mr. Bremridge's indignation has its offset. We have heard of cases in which members of the Society have found their names in the list, and although the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts are in law distinct entities, the gentleman who performs the offices of the former is supposed to ensure that persons connected with the Society are identical with the persons so named on the register. For example, the Secretary knows that the Editor and Assistant-Editor of this journal are pharmaceutical chemists registered as of 42 Cannon Street, London, who, for convenience have as members of the Society, other addresses. Many persons are similarly situated in the matter of addresses, and they expect the Secretary and the Registrar to link the two things. It may be unreasonable of them, but the linkage is for the good of the trade, and it is provocative of correctness in the register to publish such lists as we gave last week. We hope Mr. Bremridge will not stop them. The fact that the list has brought the Registrar into touch with 60 per cent. of the persons named is excellent business.



## Detecting Arsenic in Glucose.

By EDWIN DOWZARD, F.C.S.

THE presence of arsenic in beer is due to the use of arsenical glucose and invert sugar in brewing. Unfortunately, the usual tests for arsenic do not give satisfactory results with these substances, owing to the large amount of sulphites present.

After trying modifications of all the usual tests, I find the following to give the best results.

Before examining any samples, the reagents should be tested as follows:—

Select a flat-bottomed flask (capacity about 130 c.c.) with a neck about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter.

A mixture of 30 c.c. of water, 5 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, and 0.5 drop of a 5-per-cent. solution of platinic chloride is introduced into the flask.

A piece of filter-paper, 12 inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch broad, is soaked in a 25-per-cent. solution of lead acetate, allowed to drain for a few minutes, then doubled and rolled. A circle of filter-paper, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, is also soaked in the lead-acetate solution and drained.

A rod of pure zinc, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long and  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in diameter, is placed in the flask, and the neck plugged with a small tuft of cotton wool. The roll of damp lead-acetate paper is now gently placed on the cotton wool, and covered with the circle of lead-paper. Before applying the mercuric-chloride paper, see that the lead-paper is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch below the mouth of the flask.

The mercuric-chloride cap is taken off after thirty minutes, and examined: there should not be the slightest coloration.

Fifteen grammes of glucose or invert sugar is dissolved in a mixture of 20 c.c. distilled water, 7 c.c. hydrochloric acid, and 0.5 drop of a 5-per-cent. solution of platinic chloride. The procedure is then exactly the same as in the blank experiment.

The roll of lead-paper is rarely darkened beyond half its length, but, if the whole should be darkened, the test must be repeated, using a roll 1 inch or more in length. If the top portion of the roll has not been affected, it may be safely assumed that all the  $H_2S$  has been absorbed. The roll should be so arranged that the gas will come in contact with as large a surface as possible.

A faint but quite perceptible yellow spot is produced by 0.00005 gramme of arsenious acid. Working on 15 grammes of sample, this test will detect 1 part of arsenious acid in 300 000. If a more stringent test is required, 30 grammes may be used (it will, of course, be necessary to increase the amount of water and acid in proportion). In this case about 1 part of arsenious acid in 600 000 parts can be detected.

An approximate estimate of the amount present can be made by varying the amount of glucose or invert sugar until a spot is produced which is equal in intensity to that produced by 0.00005 gramme ( $\frac{1}{20}$  milligramme) of arsenious acid, under the same conditions.

The mercuric-chloride paper must be dried before use, and should always be examined in full daylight—never by gas or electric light.

The illustration shows the respective positions of the cotton-wool, lead-acetate roll, and circle.

This test may be used for the detection of arsenic in sodium phosphate. When the lead-acetate roll is used, there is no need to use iodine as recommended by Bird (*C. & D.*, June 30, page 1073).

The cotton-wool plug should be rather tight. As a precautionary measure a piece of filter-paper about 2 inches square should be soaked in the lead-acetate solution, drained, divided into two or three pieces, and packed on top of the roll. In estimating the amount of arsenic present the standard test must be made with the same weight of glucose

free from arsenic, because the glucose retards the evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen;  $\frac{1}{20}$  milligramme of arsenious acid will give a much deeper colour without the glucose than with it. The arsenious acid should be in the form of sodium arsenite.

## Personalities.

MR. ROBERT HENRY HARIAND, F.I.C., F.C.S., has been appointed public analyst to the newly-constituted borough of Greenwich.

MR. FREDERICK BIRD, chemist and druggist, 153 Spon Street, Coventry, has been elected a member of the City School Board.

MR. GEORGE SENTER, pharmaceutical chemist, a Pereira metallist, formerly of Edinburgh, has just taken B.Sc. London with first-class honours.

DR. ALLAN MACFADYEN has been appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution for three years from January 14, 1901.

MR. E. S. CUMMINGS, architect, who took an active part in designing the new Colston Hall, Bristol, is a son of the late Mr. M. Cummings, chemist, Alloa.

MR. LAWRENCE J. READ, town traveller for Messrs. J. Timpson & Co. (Limited), has passed his third degree in the Grosvenor Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1,257.

MR. E. W. POLLARD, youngest son of Mr. H. H. Pollard, J.P., chemist and druggist, High Street, Ryde, has passed the recent examination of the University of London for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

THE MAYOR OF TAUNTON (Councillor W. A. Wrenn) has been elected President of the Taunton Choral and Orchestral Societies, which have been amalgamated under the title of the Taunton Orchestral and Choral Society.

MR. J. PHETHEAN, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager of the wholesale and retail depot of "Kodak" (Limited), 96 Bold Street, Liverpool. Mr. Phethean was for ten years manager of the business of the late Mr. H. B. Pare, Bolton.

DR. H. W. HUBBARD informs us that his address is now 26 Cornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W., not 19 Elgin Crescent as stated under "Consultants" in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY 1901*. Subscribers will please make the necessary correction in their DIARIES.

MR. GEORGE LORIMER, son of Mr. John Lorimer, Britannia Row, Islington, has now returned from South Africa, and has resumed his town journey for Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited). Mr. Lorimer was attached to the Honourable Artillery Company's contingent of the C.I.V., and is one of two recommended for a commission.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBSON, medicinal lozenge manufacturer, Manchester, was one of the principal speakers at the Newark Tradesmen's Association dinner on Tuesday. He is a native of the town, and had an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Gibson was apprenticed to Messrs. Pettinger & Son, whose business was in the shop which Messrs. John H. Smith & Co., of Flydooome fame, now occupy.

MR. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist (of Beaumaris), was crowned with grand Druidical ceremony, and installed to the Bardic Circle at the Welsh Eisteddfod held in the Queen's Hall last week, as representative of the ode prize-winner. Mr. Williams was for some time on Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' staff at Plough Court, and afterwards went to Berlin and Vienna. He was also for some time manager to Messrs. Reece & Co., chemists, Piccadilly.

MR. WOOLMER RUDOLF DONALI WHITE, managing partner of the Timothy White Company, wholesale and retail chemists, has been added to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Portsmouth. Mr. White is a member of the Portsmouth School Board, and takes an interest in the Volunteer movement, having raised a company of one hundred men from amongst his employes as the Q Company of the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, he himself taking the commission as captain. On November 28 Captain White entertained the company to dinner.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

WEDNESDAY was a typical wet December day, but the councillors did not apparently feel its dispiriting influence, as they managed to get through some important business at their monthly meeting. Mention was made of a rearrangement of the mode of investing the Redwood Scholarship funds, owing to the Indian Government acquiring the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. 120*l.* was given in grants to needy persons from the Benevolent Fund. Some valuable presents of microscopes, books, and platinum vessels were acknowledged. The list of the Divisional Secretaries under the new scheme was made public. The system of grouped boroughs in vogue in Scotland and Wales caused some trouble to the Local Organisation Committee, but the difficulties were eventually surmounted. The Registrar mentioned that owing to the amount of abuse he had received from persons whose names appeared on the recently-published list as liable to be struck off the register, he should not in future cause any lists to be published. A draft Pharmacy Bill was presented to the Council, and unanimously adopted. The General Purposes Committee reported that the Scotch request that regulations be made for shortening the time between the receipt and acceptance of valid Preliminary certificates was not practicable.

The Council-meeting on December 5 began at 11.15 and lasted till 1.45. There were present the President (Mr. G. W. T. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), the Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Martindale, Park, Savory, Southall, Symes, Wootton, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; they contained some items which were not made public at the last meeting. The petition of the Scotch members to the Privy Council regarding the by-laws was, it appears, sent to the Council by the Privy Council for their observations, and the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Carteighe made a suitable reply. The Lords of the Council also sent for the consideration of the Council a petition they had received from Jeyes' Sanitary Fluids Company asking that Jeyes' fluid be placed outside the Pharmacy Act. The Pharmaceutical Council also drew the attention of the Privy Council to Calvert's solidified No. 5 acid, recently introduced, and which they consider a danger. The directions on the label were also brought under the notice of the Privy Council.

### ABSENTEES.

Mr. Storrar wrote to say he was unable to be present, and explained that he had misunderstood the instructions of the Executive of the North British Branch. The matter he brought before the Council at the last meeting was not a resolution but a minute, which he was requested to lay before the Council. Mr. Johnson apologised for absence; and Mr. Taylor explained that he could not stay for the Council-meeting owing to an urgent business engagement.

### RESTORATIONS.

Two persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and three were restored to the register after making the required declaration and paying the guinea fine.

### EXAMINATIONS.

The Privy Council's approval of the new Boards of Examiners was presented, and the examiners thanked the Council for their appointments. Superintendents of written examinations for London (Mr. G. S. Taylor), Edinburgh (Mr. J. B. Stephenson), and Manchester (Mr. H. Kemp) were also appointed.

### FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was read. It showed balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account ... ..	2,589	10	1
Benevolent Fund ... ..	9	19	6
Orphan Fund account ... ..	260	19	3

and submitted for payment the sum of 1,161*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, made up of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Journal account ... ..	740	2	7
Sundries ... ..	67	15	2
Law expenses ... ..	25	3	6
Current expenses ... ..	330	0	0

The payment of 163*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* from the Benevolent Fund was also sanctioned, the amount being made up of law expenses, builder's account, and 35*l.* interest on money borrowed from the Orphan Fund account. The other item in the report referred to an alteration in the investment of the Redwood Memorial Fund. The 400*l.* belonging to the fund is invested in Great Indian Peninsular railway stock. The railway is now being taken over by the Government, and two classes of provisions are provided for paying off the stockholders. Class A provides that sums representing principal and interest are to be paid for forty-eight years; and in class B the interest is to be paid yearly, and the principal at the end of forty-eight years. The Society being trustees come under Class B. The yearly interest will be a little less than they are now receiving (18*l.* 10*s.* instead of 20*l.*), but, the PRESIDENT added, he thought they would be quite safe in accepting the terms of Class B.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund received a donation of ten guineas from the Secretary of the Junior Pharmacy Ball. The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was next considered in committee, after which, in moving the adoption of the report,

The VICE-PRESIDENT said grants—three of 12*l.*, four of 13*l.*, one of 15*l.*, and one of 20*l.*—were recommended to be made. All the cases were highly deserving, and attention was directed to the exceptionally large amount (120*l.*) recommended for distribution. The grants were in many cases supplemented by relatives, and the applicants were thus enabled to live fairly comfortable. He (the speaker) hoped the subscriptions to the fund would be well maintained.

Mr. ATKINS said they had not followed Mr. Weller's advice to "beware of the widows," as five of the persons relieved were widows. In many cases the applicants for assistance had been supporters of the fund in their prosperous days, which was, he thought, a gratifying feature.

Dr. SYMES said the tendency very properly of late years had been to increase the amount of the grants, which was all the more reason why the subscriptions should increase.

The Treasurer was empowered to pay one quarter's annuity at Christmas to the annuitants who would be elected to the Fund next week.

The report of the

### LIBRARY COMMITTEE

was next read. It recommended that the inner library and a portion of the basement be lighted with electricity. The School staff reported on the various classes, and Mr. Carteighe was re-appointed visitor. After inquiries as to the cost of the Society's medals in bronze, it was recommended that copies be made and forwarded to Sydney as requested by the Australian Museum. The acceptance of a gift of microscopes and books, which belonged to the late Mr. Reeve, of Cricklewood, was recommended. The committee then sat as a research committee, and received reports from Professors Collie and Greenish in regard to the work being done in the Research Laboratory. Professor COLLIE said several pieces of laboratory apparatus offered to the Society by Mr. Stephen Darby, on behalf of Mr. Hull, of Auckland, would be very useful, and the committee recommended that the apparatus be accepted for the Research Laboratory.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the two gifts. The first, made by Mrs. Grant,



Ealing, of apparatus belonging to the late Mr. Everett J. Reeve, comprised three microscopes, microscope-lamp, cabinet of objects, balance, and several books, chiefly on the microscope. The second gift, by Mr. Stephen Darby, included a platinum crucible and cover, platinum pincers, and an agate mortar and pestle.

The respective donors were ordered to be thanked, and the motion was put and carried.

The report of the Committee of

#### LOCAL ORGANISATION

was then read. Four thousand four hundred and sixty-four suggestion-cards had been issued, and a large number returned containing the names of suitable persons for election as secretaries, or useful suggestions. The Federation of Local Associations had also materially assisted the Society by getting local Associations to meet. The names had all been tabulated and arranged under the Parliamentary divisions, but in the case of Scotland a difficulty arose owing to the group-borough system, which made it necessary to send the list to the Executive in Edinburgh for consideration. The Executive, in returning the list, made several excellent

suggestions for organisation. In England 336 persons were selected, and they had been written to asking them to accept office. In Wales the same difficulty had arisen as in Scotland. At one time it seemed as though it would be impossible to realise the scheme, but, owing to the manner in which some members of the Society had offered to do the work of more than one district, the difficulty was eventually surmounted. Unfortunately, of unrepresented divisions were numerous (94), and the committee suggested that members of the Society should do their utmost to find suitable persons to represent these districts. Considerable misapprehension exists as to the duties of the divisional secretaries, but the committee hoped that the mistaken views might be remedied before another year. Much additional work had been caused to the committee by the receipt of cards mentioning persons as divisional secretaries who were not connected with the Society, and in one case a name was sent in of a gentleman who was not even on the register. Several of the older secretaries had asked to be excused from taking office, but the committee acknowledged its indebtedness to them for helping in the past and suggestions as to the future. The following is the list of persons elected as

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

##### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Anglesey, T. J. Jones  
 Ashton-under-Lyne, J. J. Phillips  
 Bath, E. J. Appleby  
 Bedfordshire, (N. or Biggleswade) B. C. Smith, (S. or Luton) J. H. Webb  
 Bedford, J. B. Taylor  
 Berkshire, (N. or Athingdon) H. Robins, (S. or Newbury) F. S. Hickman, (E. or Wokingham) W. H. Sandwith  
 Birkenhead, H. B. Morgan  
 Birmingham, (Edgbaston) G. E. Perry, (West) F. H. Prosser, (Central) W. F. Southall, (North) J. Poole, (East) J. Austin, (Bordesley) C. Thompson  
 Blackburn, R. L. Gifford  
 Bolton, P. Knott  
 Boston, B. J. Kent  
 Bradford, (West) J. A. Mitchell, (Central) A. H. Waddington, (East) R. H. Marshall  
 Brecknock, R. E. Charles  
 Brighton, J. R. Gwatkin  
 Bristol, (West) B. Keen, (North) J. Stroud, (East) J. Chandler, (South) E. F. Young  
 Bucks, (Mid. or Aylesbury) E. T. Palmer, (S. or Wycombe) H. E. Walden  
 Burnley, J. A. Heaton  
 Bury St. Edmunds, O. A. Clark  
 Cambridgeshire, (W. or Chesterton) W. Lincolne  
 Cambridge, A. S. Campkin  
 Cantherbury, C. Bing  
 Cardigan, E. P. Wynne  
 Carlisle, J. Hallaway  
 Carmarthen, (Western) J. T. Beynon  
 Carmarthen Borough, W. Lloyd  
 Carnarvon, (Southern) R. B. Roberts, (Northern) O. Jones  
 Cheltenham, W. Barron  
 Chester, (Wirral) R. F. W. Robinson, (Macclesfield) W. H. Pass, (Crewe) J. Cumming, (Northwich) G. Humphreys, (Hyde) J. Wild, (Knutsford) H. T. Silvester  
 Chester Borough, W. F. J. Shephard  
 Christchurch, S. Hardwick  
 Colchester, A. Weddell  
 Cornwall, (W. or St. Ives) N. H. Symons (N.W. or Camborne) C. H. Tonkin, (St. Austell) B. Binks, (S.E. or Bodmin), R. T. Cardell, (N.E. or Launceston) F. Downing  
 Coventry, A. H. Newton  
 Croydon, J. Clarke  
 Cumberland, (Mid. or Penrith) T. W. Townley, (Cockermouth) J. R. Mason, (W. or Egremont), E. J. Ireland  
 Darlington, J. Robinson  
 Denhigh Boroughs, C. G. Caldecott  
 Derbyshire, (High Peak) R. Wright, (N.E.) J. Austen, (Chesterfield) J. R. D. Bar-

foot, (Western) T. Wardle, (Mid) W. T. Burkinshaw, (Ilkeston) W. S. Greaves  
 Derby, J. A. Cope  
 Devon, (E. or Honiton) A. H. Toone, (N.E. or Tiverton) P. W. Havill, (N. or South Molton) J. J. Handford, (S. or Totnes) C. H. S. Morse, (Torquay) J. Young, (Mid. or Ashhuron) J. H. Bibbings  
 Devonport, C. T. Weary  
 Dewshury, R. Gledhill  
 Dorset, (Northern) R. H. Groves, (Eastern) W. J. Randall  
 Dover, R. M. Ewell  
 Dudley, G. White  
 Durham, (Jarrow) J. D. Rose, jun., (Houghton-le-Spring) S. Bowman, (Chester-le-Street) R. Cuhey, (N.W.) J. Robinson, (S.E. or North Tees) T. L. Scott, (Bishop Auckland) T. Dobinson, (Barnard Castle) T. B. Illsley  
 Essex, (S. W. or Walthamstow) A. Saunders, (S. or Romford) J. W. Lasham, (W. or Epping) T. W. Rowland, (N.E. or Harwich) W. Bevan, (N. or Saffron Walden) J. Gilling, (E. or Maldon) G. C. Row  
 Exeter, D. Reid  
 Flintshire, T. M. Davies  
 Flint Boroughs, O. W. Jones  
 Glamorgan, (Mid) G. D. Loveluck, (W. or Gower) N. M. Grose  
 Gloucestershire (N. or Tewkesbury) L. L. Stroud, (Mid. or Stroud) J. W. E. Coley, (E. or Cirencester) W. Griffiths, (Forest of Dean) H. P. Turner  
 Gloucester, W. Minchin  
 Grantham, W. Whysall  
 Gravesend, R. F. Clarke  
 Gt. Grimsby, R. Cook  
 Gt. Yarmouth, W. S. Poll  
 Halifax, C. Fielding  
 Hanley, T. C. Cornwell  
 Hants, (W. or Andover) J. Bienvenu, (E. or Petersfield) W. B. Edgeler, (S. or Fareham) E. S. Balchin, (New Forest) F. E. Bilson  
 Hartlepool, J. Horsley  
 Hastings, C. A. Tharle  
 Herefordshire (N. or Leominster), R. B. Sandiland, jun., (S. or Ross) J. Benjamin  
 Herts, (N. or Hitchin) F. Rausom, (E. or Hertford) G. R. Durrant, (Mid. or St. Albans) A. E. Ekins, (W. or Watford) E. M. Chater  
 Huddersfield, W. King  
 Hythe, J. Knight  
 Ipswich, S. R. Anness  
 Kent, (W. or Sevenoaks), J. G. Prebble (N.W. or Dartford) A. W. Hanson, (S.W. or Tonbridge) A. E. Hobbs, (Mid. or Medway) W. Stedman, (S. or Ashford) J., Ingall, (Isle of Thanet) E. Bailly  
 Kidderminster, M. Smith

Kingston upon-Hull, (East), G. Hoyle, (Central) C. B. Bell, (West) A. Richardson  
 Lancs, North, (North Lonsdale) R. Willan, (Lancaster) J. Vince, (Blackpool) C. H. Turver, (Chorley) W. Hill  
 Lancs, North-East, (Darwen) R. Shorroock, (Clitheroe) R. Lawton, (Rossendale) J. E. Lord  
 Lancs, South-East, (Heywood) F. Hazlitt, (Middleton) H. P. Lovatt, (Eccles) W. I. Scholes, (Stretford) H. Kemp, (Gorton) W. J. Eden  
 Lancs (South-West), (Southport) J. Righton, (Bootle) H. Wyatt, jun., (Widnes) C. J. Bennett, (Newton) A. Peake, (Leigh) F. J. Boardman  
 Leeds, (West) W. S. Baxter, (North) F. C. Long, (Central) F. W. Branson, (East) F. P. Sargeant, (South) W. Johnson  
 Leicester, (E. or Melton) G. N. Wing, (S. or Harborough) A. H. Nash, (W. or Bosworth) G. W. Bullen  
 Leicester, F. W. Goodess  
 Lincoln, (E. Lindsay or Louth) F. W. Dennis, (S. Lindsay or Horncastle) H. W. Kemp, (Holland or Spalding) E. W. Bell  
 Lincoln, J. T. Birkbeck  
 Liverpool, (Walton) J. W. Kelly, (Everton) F. Walker, (West Derby) A. Begg, (Scotland) G. Nemes, (Exchange) J. Hocken, (Abercromby) A. S. Buck, (East Toxteth) W. H. Cluhb, (West Toxteth) J. Smith  
 Lynn (King's), W. J. Palmer  
 Maidstone, A. F. Corfe  
 Manchester, (East) J. B. Williams, (North) J. H. Nidd, (North-West) G. L. Westmacott, (South) J. Wild, (South-West) C. Swinn  
 Merioneth, R. W. Williams  
 Merthyr Tydvil, E. W. Harris  
 Middlesbrough, J. C. Robson  
 Middlesex, (Enfield) F. Goldby, (Tottenham) A. E. Tanner, (Harrow) S. J. Gunn, (Ealing) T. W. Cleave, (Brentford) A. Wood, (Uxbridge) P. Stacey  
 Monmouth (Northern), E. B. Ford  
 Monmouth Boroughs, T. P. Garrett  
 Montgomery Boroughs, E. Owen  
 Morpeth, F. E. Schofield  
 Newcastle-under-Lyme, W. Poole  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, T. M. Clague  
 Norfolk, (South-Western) F. Christopher-son, (Mid) E. Peck, (Southern) T. P. Gostling  
 Northampton, J. Bingley  
 Northumberland, (Tyneside) R. Brand, (Hexham) J. Gibson, (Berwick-on-Tweed) J. L. Newbigin  
 Nottinghamshire, (Bassetlaw) T. L. Hollely, (Newark) G. W. Cherrington, (Rushcliffe)



J. W. P. Chambers, (Mansfield) D. J. Patterson  
 Nottingham, (West) W. Gill, (East) J. T. Rayson, (South) F. R. Sergeant  
 Oldham, H. Bates  
 Oxfordshire, (N. or Banbury) H. Bartlett, (Mid or Woodstock) H. Garnett, (S. or Henley) A. Cartwright  
 Oxford, T. J. A. R. Burbank  
 Pembroke, J. H. Bowling  
 Pembroke Boroughs, J. I. Jenkins  
 Penryn and Falmouth, J. Blamey  
 Peterborough, J. G. Sturton  
 Plymouth, F. W. Hunt  
 Portsmouth, T. Brewis  
 Preston, F. A. Williamson  
 Radnor, W. W. Johnson  
 Reading, C. Bradley  
 Rochdale, W. Highley  
 St. Helens, J. G. Wallbridge  
 Salford, (North) J. W. Walton, (West) J. H. Harrop, (South) A. H. Bullock  
 Salisbury, W. R. Atkins  
 Salop, (West or Oswestry) T. Jones, (South or Ludlow) T. M. Deighton  
 Scarborough, G. Whitfield  
 Sheffield, (Attercliffe) H. Watts, (Brightside) H. Antcliffe, (Central) G. Squire, (Hallam) J. B. Pater, (Ecclelland) P. Carr  
 Shrewsbury, W. G. Cross  
 Somerset, (Wells) J. Cooper, (Frome) E. C. F. Green, (Southern) A. Wright  
 Southampton, H. Wilson  
 South Shields, J. Noble  
 Stafford, (Leek) W. H. Hartley, (Burton) G. Wright, (Western) F. Jacks, (Lichfield) G. Averill, (Handsworth) F. Smith  
 Stafford, J. Averill  
 Stalybridge, A. Simpson  
 Stockport, W. B. Orton  
 Stockton, T. Brayshaw  
 Stoke-on-Trent, F. Adams  
 Suffolk, (N. or Lowestoft) J. W. D. Hume, (N.W. or Stowmarket) G. J. Gostling, (S. or Sudbury) J. E. Collishaw, (S.E. or Woodbridge) A. S. Betts  
 Sunderland, C. Ranken  
 Surrey, (S.W., or Guildford) J. H. Mather, (S.E. or Reigate) M. M. Woodward, (Kingston) J. Parrott  
 Sussex, (N.W. or Horsham) E. Smith, (S.W. or Chichester) W. E. Long, (N. or

E. Grinstead) R. T. O. Hayes, (Mid. or Lewes) T. Higham, (S. or Eastbourne) J. Senior  
 Swansea and Swansea Boroughs, N. M. Grose  
 Taunton, W. A. Wrenn  
 Tynemouth, W. Buckley  
 Wakefield, J. H. Chaplin  
 Walsall, E. M. Elliott  
 Warrington, H. M. Ashton  
 Warwick, (N.E. or Nuneaton) G. Iliffe, (S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon) R. Hawkes  
 Warwick and Leamington, J. T. Barrett  
 West Ham, (South) W. R. Barnes  
 Westmoreland (S. or Kendal) A. C. Bateson  
 Whitehaven, A. Kitchen  
 Wigan, J. Phillips  
 Wight, Isle of, H. H. Pollard  
 Wilts, (N. or Cricklade) J. H. B. Green, (E. or Devizes) T. R. Edwards, (W. or Westbury) J. H. Aplin, (N.W. or Chippenham) J. C. Coles  
 Winchester, A. E. Chaston  
 Windsor, B. Westlake  
 Wolverhampton, (West, East, and South) F. J. Gibson  
 Worcester, (West or Bewdley) A. Mander, (S. or Evesham) W. Lean, (Mid. or Droitwich) W. R. Selleck, (Northern) A. W. Gerrard, (Eastern) T. W. Lowther, (Worcester) C. W. Turner  
 York, North Riding, (Richmond) E. B. Walton, (Whitby) J. Stevenson  
 York, East Riding, (Holderness) C. Morrow, (Buckrose) J. B. Purvis  
 York, West Riding, (Skipton) J. W. Shepherd, (Shipley) H. Dunn, (Eland) W. E. Smithies, (Morley) J. Rhodes, (Normanton) A. R. Briggs, (Holmfirth) A. Fieldsend, (Barnsley) H. B. Billington, (Hallamshire) J. P. Norwood, (Doncaster) M. H. Stiles, (Ripon) T. E. Handford, (Otley) G. W. Worfolk, (Osgoldcross) E. Timm, (Spen Valley) J. Walker  
 York, J. Sowray

## SCOTLAND

Aberdeen and Banff, (Aberdeen, N.) J. Cruickshank, (Aberdeen, S.) W. Reid, (Kintore) A. G. Keith, (Huntly) G. Chalmers, (Banff) W. Alexander, (Keith) J. Pirie, (Peterhead) J. F. Tocher

Argyle, Skye, and Lewis, (Oban) S. Lawrence  
 Ayr, (Kilmarnock) J. Borland, (Ayr) A. McGregor  
 Berwick, (Duns) C. Hounam  
 Bute, (Rothesay) P. Leith  
 Caithness (no member of Society)  
 Clackmannan and Kinross, (Kinross) W. Dow  
 Dumbarton, (Helensburgh) J. McMurray  
 Dumfries (Langholm goes with Hawick), (Dumfries) W. Allan  
 Forfar, (Dundee) Charles Kerr, (Lochee) J. W. Russell, (Broughty Ferry) W. Park, (Forfar) G. R. Fowler, (Arbroath) A. Naysmith, (Montrose) A. Davidson  
 Midlothian, (Edinburgh, W.) A. K. Stewart, (Edinburgh, E.) C. F. Henry, (Edinburgh, C.) J. A. Forrester, (Edinburgh, S.) J. Paton, (Edinburgh, Portobello) James Nesbitt, (Leith) J. Bowman, (Dalkeith) R. Storie  
 Elgin and Nairn, (Elgin) A. Robertson  
 Stirling, (Falkirk) W. Forgie, (Stirling) J. Raffan  
 Fife, (Cupar) W. G. Robertson, (St. Andrews) W. R. Kermath, (Dunfermline) D. Gilmour, (Kirkcaldy) D. Storrar  
 Glasgow, (Central) J. W. Sutherland, (Partick) G. Robertson, (Pollokshields, E. Renfrew) T. Dunlop, (St. Rollox) J. Rodman, (College) J. A. Russell, (South Side) J. H. Riddell  
 Renfrew, (Greenock) A. McNaught, (Paisley) A. Fraser  
 Haddington, (Haddington) W. P. Wilson  
 Roxburgh, (Hawick) W. S. Turnbull, (Kelso) W. M. Maxton  
 Inverness, (Inverness) W. Ogston  
 Kincardine, (Stonehaven) A. Lyon Wood  
 Kirkcudbright, (Castle Douglas) A. Veitch  
 Lanark, (Motherwell) R. A. Scott  
 Linlithgow, (Linlithgow) A. Spence  
 Orkney and Shetland, (Kirkwall) D. Stewart  
 Peebles and Selkirk, (Peebles) R. Lindsay, (Galashiels) W. Ross  
 Perth, (Perth) G. M. Ayre, (Blairgowrie) J. Petrie  
 Ross and Cromarty, (Tain) D. Fowler  
 Sutherland (no member of Society)  
 Wigfown, (Stranraer) R. Ker

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was almost self-explanatory; it was, moreover, an excellent report. He was glad to see the evidence of increased loyalty shown by the members in their efforts to make the scheme a success, and he hoped that now the scheme was launched it would be to the good of the Society and its members. If properly carried out, he had no doubt it would tend to the advancement of the Society.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the committee had got through an immense amount of work, in which they had been much assisted by local associations; in fact, the enthusiasm shown by these associations made it a pleasure to compile and tabulate the lists. In regard to the duties of the divisional secretaries, although they were relieved of the necessity of collecting subscriptions for the Society and their duties in collecting subscriptions for the Benevolent Fund were purely optional, he would like to point out that they could be of good service to the Benevolent Fund in going round to see the members, and they would be perfectly at liberty to collect subscriptions.

Mr. HILLS took the opportunity of congratulating the President on the realisation of a scheme of representation, which he had so much at heart. He was sure he was only voicing the opinions of his colleagues on the Council.

Mr. ATKINS said Mr. Hills had certainly voiced his feelings. It must be a great pleasure to the President to have reached apparent, and he hoped real, success in his scheme for local representation. He knew from experience that many of the local secretaries in the past had done much good work for the Society, and instanced the example of Mr. Dawson, of Southampton, whom he had known for many years. Mr. Dawson was loyal to the Society to the backbone, and had done generous work. The divisional

secretaries could be of great help to the Benevolent Fund. He referred particularly to the fact that they often supplied the Benevolent Fund Committee with important local information which enabled the committee to make up their mind as to the grants they were considering.

Mr. MARTINDALE added his appreciation of the unselfish way the President had worked for the new scheme. He thought it was an excellent idea that each local secretary should have a member of Parliament to look after.

Mr. GLYN-JONES, referring to the remarks in the report about the group-borough difficulty in the principality, asked if it was due to a number of towns being linked together. He knew, for instance, that Merthyr, Aberdare, and a few other similar towns were grouped together and returned two members. In a case like that, would it not be better to appoint two secretaries?

The PRESIDENT said it was possible they would be able to extend the system when they had had further experience. He thanked his colleagues for their appreciation of his efforts in the cause of the scheme, and assured them he should experience still greater pleasure if the scheme turned out to be for the good of the Society. He would like to mention that the committee received invaluable help from the Secretary and Mr. Chater. In reference to Scotland, the group-borough difficulty had rendered it necessary for them to somewhat modify the arrangement, but the committee in Scotland had worked out an excellent scheme, which he was satisfied would answer the purpose in view.

## CORRECTING THE REGISTER.

The REGISTRAR mentioned that the publication of the list of persons liable to have their names erased from the register was not obligatory on his part. He published the list from



purely friendly motives, but it had called forth such extreme resentment and so much abuse that he did not propose to publish such warning in future.

In reply to Mr. Wootton, the REGISTRAR said 60 per cent. of the persons named had since communicated with him. He did not wish to again expose himself to such a storm of abuse. One chemist had even demanded an apology from him, as it was alleged that the publication of his name had injured his business.

#### THE PHARMACY BILL.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee presented the draft which they had prepared of a

#### PHARMACY BILL.

For definitions see end.

1. Any person keeping open shop or shops for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons shall provide that each and every shop wherein he carries on the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons shall be *bonâ fide* under the actual personal control of a "registered person"; and the address of each such shop, together with the full name of the "registered person" having control thereof, shall be forthwith notified to the Registrar by the keeper of the open shop; and no person keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons shall permit in any shop under his proprietorship any poison to be retailed, dispensed, or compounded except by or under the actual control of a "registered person." Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, without prejudice to any penalty incurred under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by the person performing the unlawful act or acts.

2. It shall be unlawful for any corporate body to take, use, or exhibit any sign, title, description, or addition implying registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1852, or the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or any Act amending those Acts, and any corporate body contravening this enactment shall for every such contravention be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, the same to be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1852; and for the purposes of this section it shall be lawful for the Registrar to proceed against the contravening corporate body under the style or description by which such corporate body is carrying on its business.

3. It shall be unlawful for any corporate body to sell or to keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, unless each shop where the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons is conducted is *bonâ fide* under the personal control of a "registered person," and unless the name of the person so qualified to act and actually exercising control has been previously notified to the Registrar, together with the address of the shop so controlled, and the name of the corporate body keeping it open. [And it shall be unlawful for any corporate body to permit any poison to be retailed, dispensed, or compounded except by or under the control of a registered person.—*Added at the suggestion of Mr. Carteighe.*] Subject to the provisions of this section, anything which would be an offence under Section XV. of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a corporate body; and any corporate body contravening the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds.

4. Any person other than a "registered person" acting as a director of a corporate body keeping open shop for the sale of poisons shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds.

5. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to make and keep, or cause to be made and kept, a register in accordance with the provisions of this Act of every shop in Great Britain where poisons are retailed, dispensed, or compounded, and also of the "registered person" in *bonâ-fide* control of each shop, as well as of the proprietor or proprietors of each shop; and the register shall be in the form set forth in the schedule to this Act or as near thereto as conveniently may be; to enable the Registrar to duly carry into effect the duties imposed by this section, it shall be lawful for the Registrar from time to time to inquire of any person retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or keeping open shop for that purpose, the name of the registered person exercising the *bonâ-fide* personal control contemplated by Sections 1 and 3 of this Act; and any refusal or neglect to furnish the information so demanded by the Registrar, and any return of false information, shall render the person or company responsible for such refusal or neglect or forwarding of false information liable to the same penalties as would be incurred if the person had committed an offence against Sections 1 and 3 of this Act; provided always that the Registrar shall make the inquiries aforesaid either by letter signed by him as Registrar or verbally by a person authorised in writing by him to make such inquiries.

6. The register referred to in the last preceding section shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the public on

payment of the fee of 1s. for each inspection, and such fees shall be paid by the Registrar to the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to make regulations or by-laws authorising the Boards of Examiners to require from candidates for the Qualifying examination prescribed by Section VI. of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, evidence of systematic training in a public university or kindred institution, and to divide the examinations contemplated by the Pharmacy Acts, also to accept in lieu of the aforesaid Qualifying examination such certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by legally-constituted pharmaceutical authorities in the British Empire as may to the Boards of Examiners seem fitting; providing always that no certificate shall be accepted which has been granted to the holder without examination, or which he has obtained without having undergone a definite course of technical training in a public university or kindred institution; the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to alter, amend, or abrogate the regulations made under this section, and to prescribe the fees to be payable by persons tendering for acceptance certificates of competent skill and knowledge granted by examining authorities outside Great Britain.

#### MEMORANDA.

Act not to apply to Ireland.

Act to be construed with the Pharmacy Acts.

Schedule.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Address of Open Shop	Particulars of Proprietorship.			Name of Manager	Registered Address of Manager
	In the case of Sole Ownership	In the case of Two or more Partners	In the case of a Limited Company		
	Name and Address of Proprietor	Names and Addresses of each Partner	Names and Addresses of each Person acting as a Director		

#### DEFINITION OF TERMS.

In this Act, if it be not inconsistent with the context, the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them:—

The term "Pharmacy Act, 1868," means 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 121, intitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Poisons and Alter and Amend the Pharmacy Act, 1852."

The term "Pharmacy Acts" means the Acts of Session 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 56, and 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 121.

The expression "registered person" means a person whose name appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists published in pursuance of the provisions of Section XII. of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The term "Registrar" means the Registrar appointed, or to be appointed, by virtue of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts.

The term "Pharmaceutical Society" means the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The expression "shop" means and includes any shop, room, booth, stall, place, or vehicle used for the purpose of a sale of poison.

The PRESIDENT said the committee spent much time on the previous day over the Bill, and he moved that the report be adopted and the draft Pharmacy Bill be published. The President then reviewed the steps the committee had taken in framing the Bill. On August 10 general lines were laid down, such as restriction of titles, provision for ascertaining the names of sellers of poison, and the necessity of qualified directors. On October 2 these lines were amended, and a Bill drawn up, which was again considered on November 6. On the previous day the final draft was considered, and a form of schedule for the declaration of managers drawn up. The President then called attention to the fact that the clauses of the Bill only dealt with the most urgent evils. He mentioned this because, although they invited criticism, he hoped the critics would direct attention to matter in the Bill and not to anything outside it. He claimed that the



draft Bill was one which had some chance of passing, and would, when passed, be a benefit to the craft. It would have been easy to have drafted a more sweeping Bill, but they had to consider what the Legislature would think proper. They all knew the difficulty experienced in getting Bills through the House; on this account they had drafted a Bill which was likely to pass. Clause 1 required a registered person to be in charge of every shop. The clause was inserted to meet the objection urged by Mr. Ritchie that many chemists had unqualified persons in charge of branch-pharmacies. Clause 2 was one on which he hoped everyone would be unanimous. They sought to prevent an impersonal body from using a personal title. Clause 3 was the logical and reasonable conclusion of their view of the impersonal character of companies. The clause really

#### MADE COMPANIES "HITTABLE,"

and gave the Registrar greater powers to deal with offences. Clause 4 ensured that the pharmacy portion of a company's business can only be directed by a registered person. It was felt that if a corporate body was to carry on pharmacy it should be brought in line with the Pharmacy Acts. They expected that the Bill would restrain the initiation of companies started expressly with the purpose of evading the Pharmacy Acts. Clause 5 provided the machinery for enforcing the previous clause. They at present frequently knew the law was being broken, but had great difficulty in finding out the offender. Clause 7 was an enabling clause. It was inserted not as a curriculum clause nor as a reciprocity clause, but when the time was ripe, which it would be, he hoped, in a few years, they would have power to make the necessary hy-laws and regulations to carry the clause into effect. He thought it was very desirable to empower the Boards of Examiners to ask for evidence of training, and much better for the candidate. It was difficult to find by examination what a man knew, but a systematic training before going in for examination ensured that he had the necessary knowledge imparted to him. The failures at present were enormously high, and he was sure that with evidence of training the failures would be less. It might be objected that it was only in large cities that the necessary instruction could be obtained, but there was now hardly a town which did not have a technical school. It was from organised bodies such as these that the Council would be prepared to accept evidence of training. The members of the committee in agreeing to the Bill had each to give up their views to some extent. He (the President) had not got all he liked—in fact, he had got too much—(laughter)—but he was prepared to take the Bill as it stood and do his best to carry it.

Mr. CARTEIGHE pointed out that in Clause 1 there was an ambiguity caused by that clause having been detached from Clause 3, but he understood that the draft would be drawn out by a lawyer before it was presented to Parliament.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the resolution, and

Mr. ATKINS desired to place on record that, whilst he was quite prepared to accept the vote of the majority, he felt strongly that every act of regulation of company-trading in pharmacy in this country was an act of consolidation of company-pharmacy. Every act of consolidation of company-pharmacy was prejudicial and deeply injurious to personal trading. Public safety was imperilled by the development of company-trading. He felt that unless he had made this statement his friends in the country, to whom he had expressed opposite views, might think he had been convinced or had waived these objections.

Mr. HILLS said the length of time they had been in putting out the Bill was sufficient evidence that there was considerable difference of opinion amongst them; as they represented every class of chemists, they must of necessity hold different views. He would ask all registered persons to bear in mind that most of them had given way to the majority. He hoped, too, that criticism would be constructive rather than destructive. Every one of them had given way on one or other point to the majority. The last clause had his very hearty approval. He was not so afraid of bringing a hornet's nest about his ears as the Treasurer, and was not inclined to call a curriculum a prolonged course of education. The clause as introduced was a permissive course of action to be taken when the time was ripe. It was, in his opinion, a wise clause to introduce in the Bill.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said they had not only to meet the views

of everybody, but to take into account the large amount of indifference displayed by many chemists. They would need the support of every chemist to carry the Bill. Clause 7 would do something to remove a cause for opposition or indifference if it was made clear that it did not decide anything as to the principle of a curriculum or reciprocity. They could not do anything to require a curriculum without hy-laws, and could not get by-laws without the consent of the members.

Mr. MARTINDALE said Clause 1 took away Mr. Ritchie's reproach by putting their own house in order. The principle of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was conserved in requiring the keeper of the shop to be a qualified person. They needed also the additional means of registering businesses as well as persons. They had, moreover, tried to conserve their business by placing restrictions on company-pharmacy, so as to prevent the inception of hogus companies. If only they could stop the inception of hogus companies it would be a great advantage to their members. The Bill protected titles so that a company could only use the title in connection with the person who has the qualification. It left to qualified persons the possibility of getting a fair living, and handing down to posterity the art of pharmacy.

Mr. CROSS said he had nothing to explain away in regard to the Bill. He regarded Clause 7, which would make the realisation of a curriculum a possibility, as a most desirable thing for pharmacy. The means of obtaining the necessary knowledge were within the reach of everybody. In Shrewsbury, which was not perhaps so go-ahead a town as it might be, they had two technical schools, and for 5s. a student could get a whole course of chemistry.

Mr. COOPER was delighted to find the interest the councillors took in pharmacy subjects. The Pharmacy Bill had been worked out in a manner which would surprise those not on the Council. No one has had his own way, with the result that a Bill has been prepared which he felt sure Parliament would accept. He would be glad to see the examination held in two parts, but a curriculum would prevent many failures.

Mr. WOOTTON said he had hopes that the Bill was one Parliament would accept. It certainly was one they could ask Parliament to accept, and he hoped that every chemist would communicate with his M.P. and urge him to support the Bill. So long as the Pharmacy Act stood on the Statute-book they had a perfect right to ask that every person carrying on the business of pharmacy should be qualified. Clause 4 was, he thought, the best means of preventing the formation of illegal companies.

The PRESIDENT said the Bill would be referred to the Society's solicitors in London and Edinburgh for their remarks before it was presented to Parliament.

The President then put the motion that the report and draft Bill he received and adopted, which was carried unanimously.

#### LETTERS.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria made a further communication in reference to the curriculum for pharmaceutical chemists in the colony. The Board had got Mr. Plowman to make a report on the British examination, which was now submitted to the Council. It was asked that the communication might be considered as an addendum to the previous communication. The letter was referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

A resolution was read from the Preston Chemists' Association asking that a clause requiring a compulsory annual registration-fee be inserted in the draft Pharmacy Bill.

The Dewsbury Chemists' Association called the attention of the Council to their draft Bill.

The Bradford Association called the attention of the Council to a Bill which was being promoted with the object of legalising the sale of poisons by unregistered persons.

These communications were referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

#### THE SCOTTISH MINUTE.

In the report of the General Purposes Committee one matter was made public. It was the minute submitted from the North British Branch respecting the shortening of the time between the receipt and acceptance of valid Preliminary certificates. The committee had considered the matter, but had come to the conclusion that it was not practicable.



## New Companies & Company News.

**STOURFIELD PARK SANATORIUM (LIMITED).**—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "The Stourfield Park Sanatorium," Pokesdown, near Bourne-mouth, and to carry on the business of sanatorium, hotel, club, restaurant, tavern and boarding-house keepers, chemists, &c. The first directors are:—T. P. Ling, D. Thomson, and A. C. Wootton. Registered office, 415 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**"EMPIRE" MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (400 preference). To adopt an agreement with J. Hodges, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, medical, and household articles, drugs, essences, perfumes, &c. The first directors are:—A. R. W. Baldwin, 16 Union Road, Tufnell Park, N., gentleman, and J. Hodges, 348 Hackney Road, E., manufacturing-chemist.

**WAGEL SYNDICATE (LIMITED).**—Capital, 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by a company of the same name, to manufacture and deal in antiseptic, inodorous, and other soaps, washes, toilet requisites, &c., and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists. The first subscribers are: A. E. Griffiths, Stock Exchange, E.C., gentleman; W. A. Tritton, Stock Exchange, E.C., gentleman; R. A. Blackwell, Stock Exchange, E.C., gentleman; C. A. Duff-Miller, 11 Leather Market, S.E., Agent-General for New Brunswick; D. E. Miller, 17 Leather Market, S.E., merchant; F. E. Cobb, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C., gentleman; and G. F. Gibbs, Portland House, Guildhall, E.C., gentleman. The first directors are: F. E. Cobb, J. Cann, Major S. J. Herapath, G. E. Martin, C. A. Duff-Miller, and J. Buchanan. Registered office, 254A High Holborn, W.C.

**APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS (LIMITED).**—The directors have declared interim dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares and 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

**PRENTICE BROTHERS (LIMITED).**—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Chemical-works, Stowmarket, on November 29, when a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preference and 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared.

**JOHN CALABRESE & Co. (LIMITED).**—The statutory meeting of the creditors and shareholders was held on November 29 at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade. The accounts filed showed unsecured debts, 2,902*l.*, exclusive of the balance of purchase-money outstanding, and assets valued at 3,416*l.*, exclusive of the company's interest in the secret process. A resolution was passed for the Official Receiver to act as liquidator, with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

**FROMMS' EXTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday, December 5, Mr. Herbert Reed, Q.C., appeared before Mr. Justice Cozens Hardy in support of a petition on behalf of Albert Schwarz for the winding-up of the company. The company was formed in 1897, but in May of this year a distress for rent was levied upon the premises, and the whole of its machinery and stock-in-trade were sold to a shareholder of the company for 150*l.*, who was carrying on the company's business and making the articles in his own name. Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the company, said the majority of the shareholders wished the company to go on. Mr. Atkins, on behalf of trade creditors, also opposed the petition; and Mr. Justice Cozens Hardy directed a meeting of shareholders to be held, with the Official Receiver in the chair, for the purpose of ascertaining their views.

**CAMWAL (LIMITED).**—A general meeting of shareholders was held on December 5 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., Mr. H. Davenport in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the fact that the reconstruction had been successfully carried through. They were now able to compete with other companies, although he could not claim they had derived any advantage from their new powers, simply because they had not used them. They did not desire to go round canvassing hotels, and thereby create a large trade outside chemists themselves, but that chemists should introduce the waters to their customers, and thereby do a greater trade than they otherwise would do. Mr. Hewitt seconded the motion, and the Chairman having

replied to questions, it was adopted. Votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary terminated the meeting.

**BOOTS', CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LIMITED.**—The general meeting of shareholders took place at Nottingham on November 29, Mr. Jesse Boot (chairman and managing director) presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (*vide C. & D.*, November 24, page 857), said the change of the title of the company had been brought about by the mistake which people formerly made of associating the company with unsuccessful firms in the boot-making line. Although the new title is not descriptive of the entire range of the business, the chemist and druggist department is still the main stream through which the greater part of the business flows. The mineral-water department had been specially developed during the past year, and in the family-syphon trade they do probably the largest business in the Midlands. The bookselling, stationery, and fine-art branches had all expanded. The branch in High Street, Sheffield, had developed so much that it had to be enlarged, and new premises had also been fitted up at St. Albans and Chesterfield. Regarding the Branch Managers' Provident Fund, which was now approaching 6,000*l.*, the directors hoped to go thoroughly into the matter during the coming year. The net profits during the past six years have been as follows:—1895, 9,200*l.*; 1896, 10,200*l.*; 1897, 13,800*l.*; 1898, 16,900*l.*; 1899, 18,300*l.*; 1900, 19,500*l.* Their employees contributed 210*l.*, and in this and other various ways the company were instrumental in adding about 3,750*l.* to the various war-relief funds. Regarding Christmas trade, as far as their business was concerned there was no indication of a falling-off, and he fully anticipated that all previous records of Christmas trade would this year be equalled if not surpassed. The resolution was seconded by Alderman Duckworth, and unanimously adopted. The retiring directors (Messrs. J. Gibbs and W. B. Thorpe) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Sharp, Parsons & Co.) reappointed.

**IDRIS & Co. (LIMITED).**—The annual report of the directors and balance-sheet for the year ended October 31, 1900, show a profit for the year, after charging interest on the debenture stock and making full allowance for depreciation, of 16,604*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, which, with 1,635*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* brought forward from the last account, makes a total amount of 18,240*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. The directors recommend that of this amount 12,260*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* be distributed in payment of dividends as follows:—A Preference 6 per cent. per annum (5,460*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*), B Preference 7 per cent. (700*l.*), A Ordinary 10 per cent. (3,400*l.*), B Ordinary 10 per cent. (1,800*l.*), and Founders' 5 per cent. (900*l.*), leaving a surplus of 2,713*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* to be applied pursuant to the articles of association, as follows:—One-third to increase the dividend for the year on the A Preference shares to 7 per cent. per annum (904*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*), and the remaining two-thirds to the payment of additional dividend on the Founders' shares, and further remuneration to the directors for their services (1,808*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*). The balance to be applied in profit sharing and benevolent funds (700*l.*), and 2,566*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to be carried forward. The directors report that the branches at Liverpool and Southampton are making satisfactory progress and mention the proposed increase of capital. It is also proposed to offer 10,000 of the 20,000 A Preference shares still unissued.

"TRUTH" comments this week on the Blackburn Workhouse dispensing referred to in the *C. & D.* last week, and says the matter is too serious to be disposed of as the Guardians propose. It calls for an independent investigation by the Local Government Board.

**NON-SUITED.**—At Westminster County Court on Wednesday, Corbyn, Stacey & Co., sued Daniels & Gray for payment of goods supplied. The goods were ordered by Gray, but the defence was that Gray was only an assistant and had no authority to order goods. Plaintiffs' counsel said he was not in a position to go on with his case as his witnesses had not arrived, and Judge Lumley Smith non-suited plaintiffs, with costs.

**A REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT** is from its very nature somewhat dry reading, but there is a touch of humour in the remark that "A little more care could have prevented the registration of such causes of death as 'Armenia' and 'Poneamonia.'"—*Dr. W. H. Ince.*



## Winter Session.

Notices of meetings to be held are inserted under "Coming Events." If meetings are not attended by reporters, secretaries of associations would oblige by communicating with the Editor.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

#### LIVERPOOL SECTION.

ON November 28, at a meeting of this Section held in the University College, a paper describing experiments on "Fractional Distillation" was read by Dr. SYDNEY YOUNG. He described his methods of research, his conclusions, and the new forms of distillation-apparatus which have been the outcome of a long series of investigations. Dr. Young showed how it is possible by distillation to ascertain the composition of a mixture of homologous substances of different boiling-points. The paper was followed by a demonstration, in which stills with different shaped heads were used.

#### LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held on December 3, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., Mr. Otto Hehner in the chair. Attention was drawn by the CHAIRMAN to a collection of condensers which had been sent for exhibition by Mr. Thomas Tyrer. The presence was also noted of Mr. Francis Sutton, of Norwich, whose analytical text-book is so well known to pharmacists.

Mr. W. J. DIBDIN read a paper on

#### COAL-GAS: THE EFFECT OF THE QUALITY ON CONSUMPTION.

The paper was the result of a large number of photometric tests with gas from five sources and with twenty-eight burners. The variation of the quality was shown by plotted curves and tables. Taking 16·2-candle power gas as the average, a Sugg's table-top No. 4 burner consumed 5·3 cubic feet of gas per hour. With the same burner a 19·2-c.p. gas, 3·9 cubic feet, gave the same illumination; and with an 11·2-c.p. gas 11·2 cubic feet was required. The ratio of the value of gas of different illuminating-power was given as follows:—19-c.p. gas, 1s. 6d.; 18-c.p., 1s. 9d.; 17-c.p., 2s. 1d.; 16-c.p., 2s. 6d.; 15-c.p., 3s. 4d.; 14-c.p., 4s. 6d.; 13-c.p., 6s. 1d.; 12-c.p., 7s. 9d.; 11-c.p., 9s. 6d. This shows in a striking manner that a decrease in the illuminating-power of gas has a greater significance to the consumer than is usually associated with it, and that there is greater reason for resisting attempts by gas companies to get the quality of the gas supplied by them reduced without adequate reduction in the price. A fall of two-candle power in the gas causes a rise of 44 per cent. in the gas-bill. The fact was also brought out by the diagrams that the illuminating-power of gas makes little difference when Welsbach or Argand burners are used. It is with flat-flame burners, which are mostly in use, that the greatest variation is shown. Mixture of water-gas with coal-gas, which is being practised by most companies, is also an important cause of lack of illuminating-power.

The chief points brought out in the discussion which followed were that Welsbach burners and mantles are troublesome, and not likely to come into universal use in consequence, although several speakers took the opposite view. It was said that flat-flame burners are best for gas above 16 c.p., and Welsbach or Argand burners for lower qualities. The average illuminating-power of the gas supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company for last year was 15·7 c.p., and of the South Metropolitan Company 14·6 c.p., a difference which should be represented by five-pence in value. If the gas companies obtain power to reduce their gas from 16 c.p. to 14 c.p. the consumer will pay nearly double for his light. Water-gas, which is being largely used by the London gas companies, is detrimental to health and pocket.

#### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on November 28, at the Municipal Technical College, Derby, Dr. F. Stanley Kipping, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. JOHN WHITE, F.I.C., read a paper on

#### ZEISS'S BUTYRO-REFRACTOMETER,

and demonstrated its use by a number of experiments. Abbe's refractometer dating back to 1874 appears to be one of the earliest of these instruments introduced to chemists. A single drop of the fluid is sufficient for examination. The Pulfrich apparatus is much more elaborate: instead of simple daylight or lamplight, as required by Abbe's, the observations have to be made by either sodium light or with a Geissler hydrogen tube. Both these indicate the actual refractive index, which is not the case with Amagat and Jean's oleo-refractometer. The last-named instrument is designed upon a purely arbitrary scale. The refractive power of any sample is referred to that of a standard oil supplied with the oleo-refractometer. The comparison may also be made with any known standard oil, which is an advantage. Besides its use for oils and fats, this instrument may be applied to the detection of methylated spirit in pure alcohol and petroleum spirit in turpentine.

Zeiss's butyro-refractometer, although specially useful for butter and also lard, is applicable to the examination of other fats and oils. It differs in principle from all the other instruments previously mentioned. The position of the critical line is observed upon an ocular scale, which is divided into 100 parts. The instrument is water-jacketed, and so arranged that a constant temperature can be kept. Convenient temperatures for samples of butter and lard are 40° C. and 45° C.

Mr. White believes a combination of the refractometer-test with the determination of the Reichert figure to give more valuable information than any other two tests that can be applied to a sample of butter. Paraffin wax, ceresin, tallow, stearine-candle material, Carnauba wax, and Japan wax are other substances for the examination of which this refractometer may be used with advantage.

A "standard fluid" is supplied with the instrument to prove the correctness of its indications from time to time. The scale-divisions may be translated into the actual refractive indices by means of a table included in the pamphlet of directions, the range being:—

Scale Div.	Ref. Index
0	= 1·4220
100	= 1·4895

Another application of the instrument is the determination of the strength of samples of glycerin. The results are said to be true to 0·3 per cent.

Dr. Woolny's arbitrary thermometer for use with Zeiss's butyro-refractometer was described. It is only applicable to butter and lard, but by its use a very accurate idea may be rapidly obtained as to the purity of these substances.

Mr. S. F. BURFORD (Leicester) led off the discussion, which was joined in by Mr. J. T. WOOD and Mr. L. ARCHBUTT. After Mr. WHITE had replied, the CHAIRMAN called on Mr. F. J. R. CARULLA to read a paper on "The Valuation of Gas-liquor," which was of no special interest to pharmacists.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT a meeting of this Association held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 29, the chair was taken by Mr. Morley Taylor, in the absence of the President through illness. There were about twenty members present, and Mr. C. F. VALLET read his paper on

#### EDUCATION,

in the course of which he divided pharmacists into two classes, the professional and the commercial, each of whom, he said, looked down upon the other instead of trying to find a common point of agreement. Mr. Vallet withered with gentle sarcasm the present-day business methods of modern chemists, and laid it down as an undisputable fact that the present bad condition of pharmacy was not the fault of the craft, but of the craftsmen. Passing to his subject, he deprecated the prevalent idea that the pharmacist was being over-educated. The faults in this particular were the apprenticeship system, want of a curriculum, and the system of examination. The present apprenticeship tended to teach the youth trade pure and simple, making him chary of scientific work. Commenting on examinations,



Mr. Vallet commended the abolition of the old Preliminary. He did not think some of the latest alterations in connection with the Minor were entirely wise, however. It was absurd to expect that an examiner could find out after a few minutes' questioning anything like all that a man knows of such subjects as botany, chemistry, or materia medica. Piling on examinations is not education, said Mr. Vallet, for the examinations are in the majority of cases looked upon by the students merely as the inevitable and objectionable price to be paid for creating a monopoly. The division of the Minor was a desirability which was evident to anyone who thought seriously on the subject. The remedy which Mr. Vallet suggested was to do away with the present apprenticeship and substitute a three years' curriculum, during which the student would receive a synthetical scientific training. At the end of the three years a searching examination in all the subjects taught should entitle the student (if found worthy) to become a qualified assistant. Before becoming a fully qualified chemist and druggist he should be requested to pass another examination not less than eighteen months or two years after leaving college. The second examination might include prescription-reading, pharmacy law, dispensing, recognition of crude drugs, and their impurities or adulterations. Such a course would practically do away with the present Major, which might be made an examination for granting diplomas to those who wish to become public analysts—at present a monopoly of the Institute of Chemistry.

#### DISCUSSION

was opened by the CHAIRMAN, who regretted greatly the absence of their President, who would have doubtless found much to criticise in Mr. Vallet's paper. He (Mr. Morley Taylor) agreed with Mr. Vallet's views in the main, but objected to the idea of doing away with the apprenticeship, considering that there was a large amount of value in a good practical training. He asked Mr. Vallet to account for the extraordinary value which men put on their qualification when they obtained it, and, with that in view, how his post-graduate system of apprenticeship would work? The present-day Major, he admitted, looked as if it were becoming defunct, and he thought Mr. Vallet's idea of an analyst-qualification (especially in connection with food and drugs) was fair and feasible.

The apprenticeship question proved to be the only serious point of disagreement between the lecturer and his audience. Mr. LOUNSBROUGH and the succeeding speakers, Mr. C. MORLEY, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. COUPLAND, united in condemning his views on that subject, although agreeing generally with Mr. Vallet's paper. Mr. Coupland pointed out that a curriculum first and an apprenticeship afterwards would make a very long course, and he questioned whether the after-benefits made such an expenditure of time and study worth while. Mr. STROTHER having made a few characteristic observations, Mr. VALLET, replying, said, with regard to the Chairman's remark about the value set on the qualification, he considered it largely an elation due to the fact that they (the qualified men) had got rid of an oppressive bugbear. With regard to the apprenticeship question, one of his chief objections to it as it at present exists was the fact that it is so often made the means of getting premiums from youths to do errand-boys' and chief-assistants' work. He knew men who had paid heavy premiums, and had to sweep out the storeroom once a week. He knew there was a rooted objection to Major assistants, they being looked upon as bad business-men, but he thought the chief reason for that was that masters were mostly Minor men, and could not brook the advent of an assistant with a higher qualification than themselves. He was convinced that Major men were better assistants than Minor men.

#### Leeds Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the retail chemists of Leeds and district was held under the auspices of this Society in the Church Institute, Leeds, on November 30, at 8.30 P.M., the President, Mr. E. Yewdall, in the chair. Mr. GLYN-JONES gave an account of the work of the P.A.T.A., and also an explanation of the scheme of the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited). There was only a small attendance.

Questions were put by Messrs. E. O. BROWN, JOHNSON, POLLITT, PRESTON, NORFOLK (Ilkley), MAUD (Pontefract), MILESTONE, SLEIGHT, and others, which Mr. Glyn-Jones replied to.

#### Bradford Chemists' Association.

At the meeting on Tuesday evening, December 4, a discussion on trade topics was the feature. The President (Mr. R. W. Silson) was in the chair, and the attendance was small.

In appreciation of Mr. Pickard's services to the Association, he was made an hon. member.

It was recommended that Benevolent Fund votes be divided between Eliza Gregory and Richard Stansfield.

#### SALE OF MEDICINAL WINES.

The PRESIDENT said he had noticed an advertisement of *fer. vino* that had been appearing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which stated that this could only be sold by registered chemists. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in referring to *fer. vino*, said it was the name of a new tonic-wine, and was the first speciality of the kind of which the sale was to be strictly confined to registered chemists and druggists as required by the Board of Inland Revenue. This, it appeared to him, was an exceedingly important ruling, and it seemed to him that the Board were certainly exceeding their powers in saying, after having declared that an article was non-exciseable, that it could only be sold by certain persons. If they had the power to do this with one article, they had the power to do it with others, and it was important to know what power this body had. It might be a good thing for chemists if they could get the Board of Inland Revenue to examine a few more non-exciseable articles and say that they should only be sold by chemists and druggists.

Mr. WILCOCK said the explanation of the matter probably was that the wine was only excused from excise as a matter of grace, and that therefore the Inland Revenue had the power to make the stipulation that it was non-exciseable only whilst the sale was restricted to registered chemists.

Mr. ROGERSON thought that the Inland Revenue people had not stated exactly what they meant. They evidently meant that *fer. vino* was non-exciseable if sold only as a medicine by a particular class of people whose special business it was to supply medicines to the public.

The subject then dropped. Mr. MITCHELL introduced

#### THE QUESTION OF TABLETS OR COMPRESSED DRUGS.

He wished them to consider whether they could not come to some conclusion as to how to call the attention of the medical men to this subject. They, as chemists, all knew the objections to the tablets, but the great difficulty was to get the doctors to appreciate these objections. He had had many illustrations of the unreliability of the tablets. In one case a person parted with over a dozen undissolved tablets. In another case, after tablets had been used without effect, circumstances led to the giving in another form of the same dose of the drug concerned, and with such effect that the doctor could hardly be made to believe that he had not made a mistake in compounding. In another case certain tablets ordered by a doctor were not obtainable at once, and he asked the medical man what quantity of the drug was to be substituted for it, and found that the doctor did not know. It was absurd that they should have to send to London for tablets concerning simple and familiar drugs, of which they had plenty in their shops in another form.

Mr. FIRTH, the PRESIDENT, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. ROGERSON continued the discussion, and it was decided to ask the Federation to move in the matter.

#### OTHER TOPICS.

Mr. MARSHALL then raised the question of the advisability of extending the circle of local chemists who each brought certain specified articles in quantities and then interchanged in small lots. He thought that a great deal more could be done in this direction, and it was decided that the President and Secretary should make out a list of suitable articles for treatment in this way.

Mr. ROGERSON drew attention to the rapid extension of the practice among chemists of selling penny headache-



powders compounded by other people, and the discussion on the subject resolved itself into a question of how far it was wise for the chemist in the direction of substitution, and opinions differed greatly.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Black Boy Hotel on November 30, the President, Mr. McKinnell, occupying the chair. There was a good attendance. The elevation of Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., to the Mayoral chair of Oxford formed the subject of much congratulatory comment, and the CHAIRMAN proposed

That the hearty congratulations of this Association be conveyed to Mr. George C. Druce, our former townsman, on his recent election to the Mayoralty of the ancient city of Oxford, an honour to him in which we rejoice, and, to some extent, share.

Mr. McKinnell added that he was proud to have known Mr. Druce from his boyhood. Mr. W. D. MAYGER, on seconding, spoke of his close friendship with Mr. Druce, extending over a quarter of a century, and remarked that Mr. Druce passed the Minor and Major examinations without assistance from any school, and was able at the same time to make himself an acknowledged authority on botanical research. Mr. J. BINGLEY, J.P., supported the proposition, which was carried, and the Secretary, Mr. J. Cowdery, was deputed to forward it to Mr. Druce.

### FUTURE LEGISLATION; WHAT DO WE WANT?

A thoughtful address on the above topic was given by Mr. JOHN CLOWER. At the outset he voiced the general regret of the meeting that the nature of the proposed new Pharmacy Bill had not transpired. He said that if they wished the dispensing and sale of poisons restricted to registered chemists they must be logical and make some sacrifice. The history of the pharmacist from the earliest periods, and gradual development of the profession up to the time of the Pharmaceutical Society, enabled him to deduce certain lessons, viz. :—

1. That the dispensing chemist was the natural *protégé* of the physicians who did not approve of the dispensing of their prescriptions by the apothecary who also treated diseases.

2. That, although by combination, several antagonistic Bills were brought forward by the apothecary and were passed, the real reason for the progress made was that the chemist and druggist supplied a public want.

3. That any future proposed legislation must be based on the safety of the public, and not avowedly for the advantage of the chemist.

Turning to legislative reforms chiefly wanted by chemists Mr. Clower said if they wanted the sale of all or most medicinal properties, two sacrifices must be made—viz., the widows' clause should be given up, and branch shops should be abolished. If they were not prepared to make these sacrifices they had better let the question slide.

The points raised in the address were discussed at length, regret being generally expressed that the scope and nature of the promised Pharmacy Bill were not made known. The draft of Mr. Broadhead's Bill met with much favourable notice.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE second meeting of the session took the form of a visit to the City Observatory on the Calton Hill, at 8.30 p.m. on November 28. The company was very courteously received by Mr. Peck, the City Astronomer, who afterwards handed the company over to Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. RITCHIE said the subject of astronomy was very wide, but he would limit himself to a detailed explanation of

#### HOW TIME WAS DETERMINED.

He explained the difference between the sidereal, the solar, and the civil day. The sidereal day was practically constant, and was the interval between two transits of any one of the fixed stars. The solar day was the interval between two transits of the sun, and was so variable that no clock could be rated to keep true solar time. The sundial records true solar time if the gnomon is pointed due

south. The civil day was uniform, and was the interval between two transits of a fictitious sun, which was sometimes before and sometimes after the real sun. The civil day began at midnight, and ran for twenty-four hours. But there was another day—the astronomical day—which began at noon and ran for twenty-four hours. Mr. Ritchie then gave a detailed description of a very finely adjusted sidereal clock, electrically connected with a chronograph which records each swing of the pendulum. In order to check this clock there is a transit-instrument accurately adjusted in the meridian of Edinburgh, which is 12 minutes 43 seconds west of Greenwich. This was a large instrument of 6½-inch aperture, and famous as being the actual instrument used by Henderson and Piazzi, and by means of which the celebrated Edinburgh "Catalogue of Stars" was compiled. The historical mural circle, for taking the altitude or declination of the stars, used by Henderson and Piazzi, was also fully explained.

The party then visited, first, the magnificent modern refractor-telescope by Cook, of York, presented by Mr. William McEwan, ex-M.P., and fitted with photographic and spectroscopic accessories; the largest reflector-telescope in Scotland, presented by Lord Crawford of Dun Echt; and the city refractor-telescope, of 22 inch focal length. He regretted he could not show them some celestial views he had arranged for, but he hoped they would come back again when the weather was more favourable. Some exquisite large photographs of the moon's surface were fully explained.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Peck and his assistants.

### Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on November 28. Mr. J. P. GILMOUR (President) occupied the chair, and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. M. Meldrum, Ph.C., read a paper on

#### LIGHT,

sent in by him. The paper gave a concise outline of the classical theories as to the nature of light, and its modes of propagation, determination of the velocity of light by Römer's and Fizeau's methods, Newton's discovery of the composition of white light, the relation of light to the law of the conservation of energy and the laws of reflection and refraction, as illustrated in mirrors, lenses, and combinations of lenses, or lens constructions—*e.g.*, plane, convex, concave, and spheroidal mirrors, the spectroscope, microscope, telescope, and camera. A sketch was also given of the principle of the polarisation of light.

The writer described the subject as so fascinating that it was hard to know when to leave off. As a hobby nothing could surpass photography—a subject in which light was essential. It afforded recreation for the mind and body, offered scope for the application of scientific knowledge, and, to the pushing chemist, a main desideratum, there was money, if not a fortune, in it.

### Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 28, 1900.)

"ERODIN" (no claim for "Erode"); for skin-curing substances. By J. T. Wood, West Bridgeford, Nottingham. 233,571.

"MATOLA"; for foodstuffs. By Game, Son, Harrison & Lerner (Limited), 2 Eastcheap, E.C. 233,297.

"BREAKFASTINE" (no claim for "Breakfast"); and "TABLEINE" (no claim for "Table"); for foodstuffs. By Cowley & Co., 6 Eastcheap, E.C. 233,379 and 233,381.

Picture of naked negro looking over top of newspaper; for lime-juice cordial. By A. Kiddle & Co. (Limited), 38 Commercial Street, E.

Label (oval), with word "Oxo" and other wording (no claim for "Ox"); for a fluid beef. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), 9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 233,796.

"BEVROCK"; for aerated waters. By Camwal (Limited), Caledonian Road, N. 233,328.

"IVOROL" (no claim for "Ivoro"); for perfumery. By E. Hall 1 Charing Cross, W.C. 232,842.



## The British Pharmacopœia.

### Indian and Colonial Addendum.

DR. ATTFIELD has managed to conclude his work of compiling the Indian and Colonial Addendum before the dawn of the new century. It is not out of place to glance at the growth of the idea. Soon after the publication of the B.P., 1885, the question was brought forward as to whether the future B.P. could be adapted to Indian and colonial requirements, but nothing definite was done in the matter. In 1892 the Secretary of State for India sent to the General Medical Council suggestions from Indian Medical Service authorities in which it was stated that certain indigenous drugs could be advantageously employed in place of some official drugs—it was to these gentlemen, we may say, that we chiefly owe the sacrifice of saffron. It was intended to include Indian and colonial monographs in the 1898 B.P., but they could not be finished in time, and an Appendix mentions alternative substances or preparations for local use. Since the 1898 B.P. was published Dr. Attfield has issued reports on the proposed Addendum, and has invited communications from colonial authorities and pharmacists as to the drugs and preparations suitable for inclusion. To that there has been a good response, and the result now lies before us in a book of fifty-nine pages, the size and binding being uniform with the British Pharmacopœia. The Addendum contains 120 monographs, 54 of which refer to new articles of the vegetable materia medica, and 66 to preparations. Appendix XI. of the B.P., 1898, is reprinted in the Addendum as Appendix I. Appendix II. contains the solitary article pyrogallol, which is required for testing sesame oil; whilst Appendix III. contains the names of fifteen botanical works which are quoted in the body of the work as containing plates of the plants referred to in the monographs.

The preface to the Addendum explains that the book is supplementary to the B.P., 1898, but that the contents, subject to improvements as increased knowledge and experience may indicate, will probably be incorporated later. Full acknowledgment is accorded to those who have assisted in the production of the work (see page 911). We gather that the Addendum will, after gazetting, be official in the following divisions of the Empire:—

[Under "Colonies" are included certain Provinces, Protectorates, &c.]

INDIA.—Ajmer-Merwara, the Andamans, Assam, Bengal, Berar, Bombay, British Baluchistan, Burma, the Central Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Sind.

AFRICAN COLONIES.—Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, Saint Helena, Sierra Leone.

The Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, as well as Northern Nigeria, have been added since the arrangements for the Addendum were completed.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia—forming the Commonwealth of Australia; British New Guinea, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Western Pacific.

EASTERN COLONIES.—Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles Islands, Straits Settlements.

MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.—Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North-West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec—forming the Dominion of Canada; Newfoundland.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent).

The Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

The following are brief abstracts of some of the monographs in the Addendum:—

ACACIE CORTEX.—The dried bark of *Acacia arabica* and *A. decurrens* (black wattle), obtained from wild or cultivated trees not less than seven years old, and when dried to be kept for one year before use (India, Aust., and E. Colonies). [*Acacia* bark is introduced as a substitute for cortex quercus, which was omitted from the B.P., 1898. The properties of the two varieties are similar, but *acacia-arabica* bark is mucilaginous as well as astrigent.—EDITOR C. & D.]

ACALYPHA.—The fresh and dried herb *Acalypha indica*. *Acalypha* is an equivalent for *senega* (India, East. Col.).

ACETUM MYLABRIDS.—Prepared as acetum cantharidis, for which it is a substitute (India, African and E. Col.).

ACETUM URGINEÆ.—Prepared like acetum scillæ; dose the same (India, E. Col.). [A substitute for acet. scillæ; the monograph is similar in wording, and, following a note by Dr. Attfield in the "Digest," we presume that more than a pint of dilute acetic acid may be used to get a pint of acetum.—ED.]

ADHATODA.—The fresh and the dried leaves of *Adhatoda Vasica* (India, E. Col.). [One of the drugs investigated by the Indigenous Drugs Committee in Madras. The leaves have a bitter taste and tea-like odour. Used in pulmonary affections, and regarded as an internal antiseptic in phthisis (Mair, C. & D., July 28, page 170).]

AGROPYRUM (crouch grass, triticum) (Aust. Col., E. Col., N. Amer. Col.).—[The dry rhizome of *Agropyrum repens*. A well-known diuretic and emollient; used in bladder and kidney affections.]

ALSTONIA.—The bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and of *A. constricta* (India, Aust. Col., E. Col.). [The Medical Society of Queensland recommend its inclusion as an astringent tonic.]

ANDROGRAPHIS.—The dried plant *Andrographis paniculata* (India and E. Col.). [Intensely bitter. The Indian Government Committee recommend andrographis as a cheap equivalent of chiretta. Also possesses febrifuge properties.]

ARISTOLOCHIA.—The dry stem and root of *Aristolochia indica* (India, E. Col.). [The Indian Government Committee recommend it for use in place of *senega*.]

ARNICA FLORES.—The dried flower-heads of *Arnica montana* (N. Amer. Col.). [*Arnica*-flowers are official in the U.S.P., and have the same properties as the rhizome and rootlets.]

AURANTII CORTEX INDICUS.—The fresh and the dried outer part of the pericarp of varieties of *Citrus aurantium*, grown in India and Ceylon. Indian orange-peel may be used for making the official preparations of fresh and dried orange-peel in India and E. Col.

AZADIRACHTA INDICA (neem-bark, margosa-bark).—The bark of the stem of *Melia Azadirachta* (India, E. Col.). [All parts of the plant are used by the natives of S. India, but the bark of the wood has the greatest value. The bitter tonic properties of neem-bark are similar to those of quassia.]

BELE FRUCTUS.—The fresh, half-ripe fruit of *Egle Marmelos*. (Ind., E. Col.). [The dried, half-ripe fruit was official in the B.P., 1895. India asked that the dried half-ripe fruit be included: it has got the fresh fruit, which is certainly better.]

BERBERIS.—The stem of *Berberis aristata*. (Ind. E. Col.) [The Indian Government committee recommended this as an equivalent of hydrastis rhizome.]

BETEL.—The leaves of *Piper Betle*. As found in commerce they are frequently tied up or stitched together into packets. (Ind., E. Col.). [The leaves are used as a masticatory, and for chest-poultices.]

BUTEA GUMMI.—Bengal kino. The inspissated juice obtained from incisions in the stem of *Butea frondosa*. May be employed in making the official preparations for which kiuo is directed to be used. (India, E. Col.).

BUTEA SEMINA.—The seeds of *Butea frondosa* (Ind., E. Col.). [Used as an anthelmintic. The draft contained a formula for an infusion, but the Addendum gives no preparation.]

CALOTROPIS.—Mudar. The root-bark of *Calotropis procera* and of *C. gigantea* freed from its outer corky layer. Dose, 3 to 10 gr. as a tonic, 30 to 60 gr. as an emetic. (India, E. Col.).

CAMBODIA INDICA.—Indian gamboge. The gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Morella*. Must have all the important characters and must respond to the tests for gamboge in the B.P., 1898. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 gr. (India, E. Col.).

CATECHU NIGRUM.—An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*. May be employed in making the official preparations for which catechu is directed to be used. The colour of the preparations may differ from those prepared from pale catechu. (India, E. Col., N. Amer. Col.).

CISSAMPELOS.—The root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. (India, E. Col.). [An equivalent for the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*.]

COSCIINIUM.—The stem of *Coscinium fenestratum*. (Ind., E. Col.) [Corresponds to *columba*.]

CUCURBITÆ SEMINA PREPARATA.—Melon pumpkin seeds. The prepared fresh ripe seeds of cultivated plants of *Cucurbita maxima*. Must not be more than a month old. Dose, 3 to 4 oz., bruised with a little water or milk to a creamy consistence. (Med. Colonies.)

DATURE FOLIA.—The leaves of *Datura fastuosa* and of *D. Metel*. (Ind., E. Col., W. Ind. Col.). [A substitute for stramonium.]

DATURE SEMINA.—The seeds of *Datura fastuosa*. (Ind., E. Col.) [Have similar medicinal properties to stramonium-seeds.]

We shall continue our observations next week. The Addendum is not yet published, but when it is we shall supply it to C. & D. subscribers at the published price, post-free.



## London Chamber of Commerce.

### SALE OF POISONS IN PACKETS.

A Bill to "alter and amend the law relating to the sale of poisons and poisonous compounds for agricultural and other trade purposes is promoted by a trade association."

The first clause provides that any person, firm, society, company, or body corporate may keep open shop for selling, or sell poisons (1) if registered as provided; (2) if the poisons are for agricultural, horticultural, or other trade or technical purposes not medicinal; (3) if the poisons are in sealed packages; (4) if marked "poison" and bearing the name thereof, and name and address of the seller; and (5) if an entry is made in a poison-book.

The second clause provides (1) for the registration of any such seller by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, on (2) payment of a licence-fee (3) for one place of business; (4) duties and licences shall be under the Excise similarly to others existing, (5) renewable yearly, on (6) January 1, (7) the register being kept by Excise officers granting the licences, while (8) the Commissioners will publish lists of those by whom poisons are sold, and (9) a seller is liable to a fine of 5*l.* for not producing his licence.

The third clause imposes a penalty of 5*l.* for sale of poisons without a licence, and the fourth imposes a similar fine for breach of the Act by licencees.

Clause 5 reserves the rights of wholesale dealers, pharmaceutical chemists, and chemists and druggists; the sixth states that "the Act shall not apply to Ireland"; the seventh repeals the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1863, inconsistent with it so far as sales are concerned, and the eighth fixes the date on which it will come into operation.

A SPECIAL MEETING of members of the Chemical trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and other interested parties was held at the offices on December 4, to consider the proposed "Bill to alter and amend the law relating to the sale of poisons and poisonous compounds for agricultural and other trade purposes in Great Britain and Ireland," and to decide what action, if any, should be taken in the matter. Among those who signed the attendance-book were Messrs. T. Bennett (Sir J. B. Lawes & Co., Limited), S. Percy Thomas (A. Boake, Roberts & Co.), T. G. Dobbs (promoter of the Bill), F. Coulthard, G. H. Richards, Thomas Whiffen, J. Lytle (Boundary Chemical Company), F. Dawson, Clarke (Burt, Bolton, & Haywood), C. Twietmeyer, A. Domeier, Alan Hicks, R. K. Harvey, W. L. Howie, Alfred Dawkins, J. W. Garson (Berger & Co.), F. Shaw (G. Curling, Wyman & Co.), S. Lambert, Sidney Morgan (C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan), G. B. Francis (Heaton, Squire & Francis, Limited), F. H. Lescher, F. Boehm, S. J. Gilbert, T. H. W. Idris, Taubman, F. C. J. Bird, and W. Chattaway. The Chairman (Mr. T. Tyrer), in opening the meeting, gave an outline of what had transpired at the previous meeting, on November 1, remarking that on that occasion there were only five members present, which was not "business." It either showed they were careless of their own interests, or cared little about matters which were of prodigious importance to the community. After all, they had to take a wider view of possible legislation than their own immediate interests, and certainly the proposed Bill to be discussed warranted it.

Letters had been received from Messrs. Savory & Moore, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, asking if it was a fact (as stated by the circular issued by the Bradford and District Chemists' Association) that the Section advocated the sale of poisons by unqualified persons, to which a reply in the negative had been sent. Mr. Charles Umney had also received the circular, and had referred the Association to the trade journals or the minute-book of the last meeting. Among those who supported the proposed Bill were Messrs. Ness & Co., Darlington; A. Cross & Co., Glasgow; S. Pettifer & Sons; and Mr. Giles, Secretary of the Grocers' Federation. Letters from these supporters of the Bill were read.

Mr. J. Wrench (Jacob Wrench & Sons, Limited), who said he was the original innocent cause of the present meeting, continued the discussion. A year or two ago his firm were suddenly surprised by two or three summonses to appear before the Lord Mayor to answer the complaint of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling poison without a proper qualification. [This was the nicotine insecticide.—ED.] The case was duly tried before Lord Mayor Newton, and they had Mr.

Horace Avory to represent them, but the result was that they were fined on the whole three summonses (10*l.*, 5*l.*, and 5*l.*), with costs. They thought they were roughly used, as they had been selling nicotine for some time without any intention of breaking the law, and they discontinued the sale. The insecticide was sent out in sealed bottles, like many other agricultural articles of a poisonous nature, and he contended that when sold in that way a mistake was scarcely possible. It was simply a matter of receiving so many packages or so many bottles, and again passing them out to the public. As Messrs. Cross remarked in their letter, once it was in the hands of the public, the poison as a poison was effective for all purposes. With nicotine mixtures it generally happened that gardeners had an account with their local seedsmen, but they never thought of having an account with the local chemist, and never went to the chemist unless they were compelled to. The recent action against his firm had done them a certain amount of harm by spreading throughout the country the knowledge that these insecticides were poisonous, so that they would have a further supply of inquests in consequence. (Laughter.) He sincerely hoped that the proposed Bill to amend the law as it at present stood would be carried.

Mr. F. H. Lescher said he spoke not as a pharmaceutical chemist, nor as a wholesale druggist, but as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He had very carefully considered the conditions put forward in the proposed Bill, and the first important point that suggested itself to him was the inference that the chemist had a monopoly. It was only natural that when so much responsibility rested with the chemist he should have a monopoly: the Legislature gave it, and it seemed to him (the speaker) that the monopoly was intended to include these articles. The Bill embodied an elaborate system of registration, and he did not think that they wanted that. They had already got registration, and it seemed to him that they did not want to allow a number of new people to be registered. (A Voice: Why not?) It was said that as matters now stood there was a serious loss of trade, but of that he must have some proof. He knew that there were chemists in almost every small town, and he did not know where the loss of trade came in. Next he came to the point of serious inconvenience to the public at large; that such inconveniences existed he denied *in toto*. No proof had been adduced of this inconvenience, and such proof, if forthcoming, would have to be subject to searching examination. He had seen the working of many small businesses up and down the country, and he did not believe there was any serious inconvenience to the public at large when the gardener could go to the chemist and buy one of the bottles or packages, sealed or not; and it seemed to him that all the alleged advantages were based on assertions which had not been proved. Glancing at the disadvantages of the Bill he asked, *Qui bono?* Already they had responsible registered chemists. The Bill was promoted by one section of traders against another because the one section was jealous of the other. The object of the Bill was simply Socialism. It had been thought that the Pharmacy Acts were promoted to give chemists a monopoly. They were for the protection of the public, and that was the main thing. They, as chemists, were registered, and according to this Bill there would be a large increase in the number of people up and down the country selling poisons. He thought the number of people who sell poisons ought to be restricted instead of extended. The Bill would stultify all previous legislation with regard to poisons, and that was a serious matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Bennett said there was one point he wished to mention—viz., that the conditions of the chemist and the public requirements had very materially altered since the Pharmacy Act was passed. (Hear, hear.) Another point was the danger to the public. Manufacturers' labels would be put on the packages, and they would be distinctly labelled "Poison," so that the responsibility would be on the shoulders of the purchaser. Regarding convenience to consumers, the provisions of the Bill would be preferable apart from the high price they had to pay as the result of monopoly. It was not desired to encroach upon the prerogative of the chemist. As to increasing the number of people from whom poisons could be obtained, he joined issue with Mr. Lescher. Another point was that even since the amendment of the Pharmacy Act there was still a great number of



poisons one could get from traders other than chemists, including photographic chemicals, potassium cyanide, &c. Certainly the Chamber ought to take a very broad view of the matter, and not attempt to include these things in the monopoly. He concluded by moving that the Chamber give its support to the proposed Bill.

Mr. Bowley seconded. He said it was absolutely unnecessary and harassing to legitimate trade, to commercial enterprise and progress that legislation should safeguard the public. Any legislation was futile, and the responsibility must rest on the user and consumer. The pharmacist would simplify matters very much if he enumerated the articles which were not poisons. Many deaths arose from the toxic effects of beer. (Laughter.) He asked those present to support the Bill.

Mr. J. Lytle said that fully nine-tenths of the business was done by seedsmen, so that the chemists were trying to get the seedman's legitimate trade. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. L. Howie said that, having heard several speakers, and having read some of the literature on the subject, he was forced to confess that he did not understand what the trouble was. Mr. Lescher had put the matter effectively that the Pharmacy Act was passed not to protect chemists, but for the protection of the public. That fact ought to be repeated over and over again. The promoters of the Bill, he was afraid, were spending their force to no effect.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris endeavoured to look at the position from the public point of view. It was true that one of the objects of the Pharmacy Act was to protect the public against wrong dispensing, but that was a very minor part of the Pharmacy Act. It was mainly intended to protect the public from themselves—*i.e.*, weak people who in a moment of aberration tried to commit suicide—so that it was very necessary that qualified men should handle these poisons. When he was in the retail drug-trade many years ago he supplied an excited woman with cream of tartar when she asked for arsenic, and with good results. If the proposed Bill became law it would encourage a great amount of secret poisoning in this country. As it was, the number who died from secret poisoning was much larger than people imagined. He felt satisfied that for the protection of the public it was necessary that the greatest possible restrictions should be placed on the sale of poisons.

Mr. Samuel Lambert begged to be excused for rising immediately after speakers who knew more about the matter than he did, but as a common-sense man he related the following incident. Some years ago he knew an official in Somerset House who had charge of the suicide department, and one day one of his underlings brought him in the figures relating to suicides, which were much higher than usual. "They are all wrong," said the official. "They are all right," said the underling. "You are quite wrong," replied the official. "What we want is an average, and nothing else." Mr. Lambert's idea was that if they were going to have free trade in these goods they had better include a clothes-line in the chemist's business.

Mr. Gilbert thought also that the sale of poisons should be looked at from a broad standpoint. All they had to do was to govern themselves by the highest principles of trade and public duty. The Legislature and the policy of England for the last fifty years had been in favour of specialisation, and the tendency had drifted into increased stringency rather than into increased free trade.

Mr. T. G. Dobbs said the matter should be considered from the Chamber of Commerce standpoint only. In the first instance Mr. Lescher, whose speech he much appreciated, spoke as from the wholesale druggists' standpoint and in his own interest. Mr. Gilbert told them he represented Cooper's sheep-dip, and he spoke for advertisement only. He (the speaker) knew it to be the fact that Messrs. Cooper had been playing into the hands of the chemist to sell their goods. In the City of Worcester, where Mr. Dobbs came from, they had about six chemists' shops, but there was not one chemist in the whole of the city who had proper accommodation for keeping in bulk a weed-killer or a sheep-dip. What was the result? The farmer invariably went to ironmongers for his sheep-dip, and they sold it. Of course, if the Pharmaceutical Society found it out they might prosecute the ironmonger, but it was done all the same. There was no doubt if a vote were taken in England it would be in favour of the Bill. He had had a few replies from members of Parliament, and one

amongst them was from Mr. W. H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, who replied that, while approving of the principle that increased facilities should be given, he could not promise to support the Bill until he saw it. He had seen it, and now approved of it. Mr. Legg, M.P., was also in favour of the Bill. As the Chamber of Commerce was representing commercial interests and not any particular body, he asked those present, as commercial men in the interests of the public from the commercial aspect, to support this Bill. The safety of the public was not protected by any legislation, and never would be. He went so far as to assert that this Act of Parliament would protect the interests of the public more than the Pharmacy Act of 1838.

The Chairman, in bringing the meeting to a close, said that the charges against the chemists in trying to create a monopoly were not proven in view of the important fact that the Privy Council and the powers that be were moved to action recently respecting carbolic acid in consequence of the representations of coroners all over the country. That fact eliminated the mere question of trade interest; it raised the tone of the whole question. He congratulated the meeting upon having discussed in an extremely friendly and able manner a very difficult subject, because it was the old story of vested interests and the interests of their pockets. He concluded by reading the resolution which had been moved by Mr. Bennett and seconded by Mr. Bowley. On a show of hands being taken (only members of the Chamber voting) sixteen were in favour of supporting the resolution that action be taken by the Chamber, but after three successive counts sixteen were found to be against the proposal, and the Chairman not being asked to give a casting vote the matter dropped. [The *Times* erroneously reports that the motion was carried.]

## Deaths.

**BRIERLEY.**—At Hamilton, Ontario, on October 22, Mr. Richard Brierley, one of the oldest members of the drug-trade in the town. Mr. Brierley was born at Haslington, Lancashire, in 1828, and after having served his apprenticeship to pharmacy in Bolton, he went to Canada in 1857, and became an assistant with the late Mr. J. W. Bickle Hamilton. He first started business for himself in 1866. In 1879 he secured a seat on the Council board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Mr. Brierley took an active interest in Masonry, and at the time of death was a 32nd degree Mason.

**CAIRNCROSS.**—At Edinburgh, on November 30, Christina Stewart, widow of the late Mr. H. L. Cairncross, chemist and druggist.

**DUNSCOMBE.**—At Dublin, on November 30, Mr. C. W. Dunscombe, late of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., chemists, Dublin. The late Mr. Dunscombe, who was a well-known figure in pharmaceutical circles, died suddenly of heart-failure.

**FORD.**—At Kirriemuir, on December 4, Mary Ann Webster, wife of Mr. James Ford, chemist and druggist.

**JOHNSON.**—At Manchester, on November 21, Mr. Edward Johnson, chemist and druggist. Aged 55.

**LEE.**—At Honiton, on December 2, Mr. William Lee. The deceased belonged to an old Honiton family, and until recently had carried on the business of a chemist and druggist in the town.

**MUNRO.**—At Manor Park, E., on November 27, Isabella Dorothea, wife of Mr. John Morrison Munro, pharmaceutical chemist, Borough, S.E.

**SMYTH.**—At Dublin, on November 28, Mr. F. L. Smyth, registered druggist. Mr. Smyth was latterly engaged in the cycle-business, but was formerly manager for Messrs. Harrington & Co., Cork.

**SUTHERLAND.**—At 30 Newark Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, on November 28, William John, son of Mr. John W. Sutherland, pharmaceutical chemist (Frazer & Green) Aged 3 years.

THE value of the drugs imported into Fiji last year was 2,770/., against 2,805/., in 1898.



## Letters to the Editor.

### Putting the Cap on.

SIR,—If I rightly understand the letter of Dr. Attfield printed on page 893, he now practically says that he did not understand that in my speech I was referring to the Pharmacopœia as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He is probably the only reader of the speech who did not realise that fact, and his failure to do so substantially proves that he did not read the speech with the care which I had a right to expect. He seems to have read my letters with equal carelessness, or he would not make the unfounded allegation that I have misquoted him. But now that we have his explanation, however tardy, it only remains to regret the waste of ink, "wipe it up, and say no more about it."

Yours truly,

ALFRED H. ALLEN.

December 3.

### Unguenta.

SIR,—Respecting unguentum cetacei, B.P. In my Pharmacopœia-report for 1893 I cited Mr. John McMillan as preferring to "set aside to cool without stirring." It is Mr. Peter Boa whom I ought to have credited with the suggestion to "strain and set aside to cool without further stirring," and Mr. McMillan with the opinion that Mr. Boa's experiments were conclusive.

It would be desirable for Mr. A. C. Abraham and Mr. Boa to come to a definite conclusion as to whether it is or is not important to follow the official direction "stir the ointment constantly until cold." Perhaps also a few other pharmacists would publish their experience. Mr. C. A. Macpherson and Mr. Herbert Roberts have already supported Mr. Boa.

The question of stirring or not stirring a melted mixture of fats until cold should be considered in relation to other official ointments.

I write on behalf of future compilers of our Pharmacopœia.

Yours faithfully,

Watford, December 4.

JOHN ATTFIELD.

### The Forceps were Clean.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to correct some inaccuracies contained in the report of an inquest in last week's *C. & D.*, headed "A Tooth-extractor," and with which I was concerned? In the first place, the instrument used was not "a pair of dirty black pincers," but a pair of Maw's silver-plated lower-molar forceps, and they were produced and examined by the Coroner, jury, and medical witnesses. When extracting teeth I always immerse my instrument in a hot solution of carbolic acid before and after use. I also give the patient a carbolic mouth-wash afterwards. Dr. Smith saw the deceased for the first time, and made the *post-mortem* three weeks after I extracted the tooth. A great many things could have happened during that time, and it is the fact that he was treated during the three weeks, and I therefore find it difficult to understand how such an eminent practitioner as Dr. Smith could trace the septic poisoning to my instrument. The deceased suffered from necrosis of a portion of the lower jaw, and was in a low and weak condition when the tooth was extracted, as appeared from the evidence of another witness (not reported). His gums were soft and spongy, and had receded from the teeth all round the lower jaw. His teeth were all loose along the side from whence the tooth was drawn, and were also thickly coated with tartar. I used every precaution that could have been used under the circumstances, and commend my case for the careful consideration of tooth-extracting chemists, any one of whom may at any time be confronted with a charge of manslaughter, which I narrowly escaped.

Yours truly,

T. ALLEN.

[Mr. Allen has shown us the forceps which he used, and which are the best that are made. It is curious that he did not hear of the alleged injury until the man died.—EDITOR.]

### Toilet-soap Clubs.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the P.A.T.A.:—

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn through the trade papers to your meeting held on November 20, and we learn for the first

time of the existence in London of the so-called "soap clubs." However, of their method of working we know nothing, and certainly do not countenance such practices as the report of your proceedings would infer.

The reply you received to your communication sent to our Oxford Street office does not prove that our manager knew of the mere existence of such soap clubs; he certainly did not understand their working, or that one box of Erasmic soap was given free with any given number sold at the standard price—viz., 1s. per box.

We join most heartily in your expression of opinion that this practice is "cutting" in every sense of the word, and we can assure you that we will at once take the necessary steps to stop the practice and prevent the growth of such a dangerous infringement of our anti-cutting agreement, which is now thoroughly understood and, we believe, appreciated by the trade throughout the United Kingdom.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

THE ERASMIC COMPANY (LIMITED),

Warrington, November 29, 1900. A. V. BAXTER, Secretary.

## Festivities.

### A BLACKPOOL FAREWELL.

The members of the Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association were invited by Mr. A. Henderson to attend a farewell-supper party on November 27 on the occasion of his leaving Blackpool. A number of local chemists availed themselves of the invitation, and after supper toasted the host and wished him every success in his new venture.

### CRICKETERS DINE.

The annual dinner of the "Davy Hill's" Cricket Club took place on December 1 at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Mr. C. A. Hill was in the chair, and an excellent dinner (a feature of which was the very fine fruit provided by the President) was followed by the usual toasts. In replying to "The Visitors," Mr. Watson Will made a very humorous speech, and speeches by the Chairman and Messrs. Alderman and Aird were likewise much applauded. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Alderman, Arnold Lewis, Edward E. Allen, and others, while Mr. Bathgate gave selections from his phonograph.

### SPECTACLE-MAKERS DINE.

The Spectacle-makers' Company held a livery dinner on November 29 at the Carpenters' Hall. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., Master of the Company, was in the chair, and among the company were Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, M.P., Sir Robert Hunter, Mr. E. B. Knobel, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir R. H. Rogers, Lieut.-Col. Clifford Probyn, Mr. W. H. E. Thornthwaite, Dr. H. Trentham Maw, Mr. C. T. Maw, Mr. J. Raphael, Mr. Lionel Laurence, Mr. A. E. Grey, Mr. Albert Cooper (Kensington), and Col. T. Davies Sewell (Clerk). The dinner was beyond reproach, and ended, as is usual on such occasions, by the circulation of the loving cup. The ceremony finished and the loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. E. B. Knobel proposed

### "THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY."

He said the toast particularly appealed to him as the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, for astronomy was largely dependent on the optician, whose art the Company had always identified itself with. The system of examinations instituted by the Company was calculated to confer great benefits on the country. The scheme was established in order that men who were learning to become opticians should be thoroughly competent. The value of that would be recognised by all scientists. That astronomy was not without its importance had been demonstrated frequently, and, as a further instance, he might state that very recently Sir Norman Lockyer placed before the Society a theory by which astronomers would be able to foretell meteorological changes on the earth by a particular method of studying the face of the sun. If that theory proved to be correct it would be an immense boon.

Sir William Hart-Dyke replied in an eloquent speech.

Sir Robert Hunter gave "The Wardens," to which the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., and Mr. W. M. Bickerstaff replied. An excellent orchestra and programme of music filled in the intervals between the speeches.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : December 6.

**TRADE** generally is very quiet and is likely to be so now that the end of the year is approaching. The feature of the week has been the slump in the second-hand market for quinine, brought about by injudicious speculation, and the heavy bark-shipments last month. Apart from this fact, there are few changes to note. Mercurials have been slightly reduced; shellac was lower in auction; and cocoa-butter was higher. In essential oils, clove has advanced, while dill is lower. Chinese oil of star-anise and cassia are both weak. Citric acid is firmer. The drug-auctions are reported on page 938. The following are the detailed changes of the week :—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (hepatic) Camphor (Germ.) Cannabis ind. Cocoa-butter Ergotine Ginger (Coch.) Jalap Oil, clove Senna Wax, bees' (Jam.)	Acid, citric Kino	Buchu Colocynth (pulp) Ipecac. (Cartag.) Senega	Aloes (E. Afr.) Cinchona Dragons'-blood (reed) Mercurials Oil, anise, star Oil, dill Oil, lime Oil, linseed Quinine Shellac Soy

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 30 to December 5 (both inclusive):—Aloes (@ Amst.), 30; anise (Russ.), 111; anise oil (Cbin.), 20; annatto-seed, 26; argol (Cape), 26; arrowroot (Aust.), 18; balsams, (@ Acapulco) 7 cs., (@ Cartagena) 16; bismuth, (@ Sydney) 18, (@ Brisbane) 20; buchu, 4; camphor, 5, (from Kobe) 77; camphor oil, 7; cardamoms, 15; castor oil, (Fr.) 41, (Ital.) 31, (E.L.) 84; cinchona, (Ceylon) 17, (@ Calicut) 30; cod-liver oil, 223; croton-seed (Ceylon), 41; cubebs, 42; cumin-seed, 25; dragon's-blood, 19; drugs, (@ Marseilles) 40 bls., (@ Leghorn) 11, (@ Panama) 19, (@ Ghent) 5 lbs.; essential oils (Chin.), 42; eucalyptus oil (Amst.), 120; fenugreek-seed, 108; galangal, 67; gentian, 23; gum arabic (@ Aden), 22; gum sandarac, 37; berbs, aloes, and roots (@ Bombay), 37; lime-juice (W.I.), 21; lime oil, 28; musk-seed, 1; nux vomica, 50; olibanum, 13; opium, (@ Smyrna), 4; orris, (@ Aden) 22, (Ital.) 5; peppermint oil, 20; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; quinine (@ Amst.), 64; roots (@ Monte Video), 5; saffron, 9 cs.; senna, (@ Madras) 45, (@ Suez) 23; soy, 427; sponges (@ Smyrna), 362; strophanthus, 14; tamara-rinds (E.L.), 48; tonka-beans (@ Para), 5; vanilla (@ Aden), 42; wax, bees' (Ital.) 9, (Fr.) 10, (Span.) 35.

### Sulphate of Copper in Greece.

We reported in our issue of November 3 that there was going to be a considerable demand for sulphate of copper in Greece, owing to the failure of the currant crop. It now transpires from inquiries made in well-informed quarters that negotiations have proceeded so far as to ask makers and others to forward samples, the quantity which will be required being stated to be between five and ten thousand tons. It is said that a large Greek bank have signified their willingness to take the matter up on behalf of the Government. Our information in the first instance was taken from a report of the American Consul at Patras, who urged his countrymen to take up the matter.

## Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, December 5.

**CASTOR OIL.**—The returns of stock for the month show the smallest quantity available on the spot that has existed for some considerable time, and holders are very firm indeed at 3½d. per lb. There is no first-pressure English or French available, but the value is nominally 3½d. to 3½d. Good seconds Calcutta, in barrels, is firm at 4d. per lb.

**HONEY, CHILIAN.**—Sixteen barrels, inferior pile 1, just landed, sold at 26s. per cwt., while a parcel of better quality of the same grade realised 28s. Pile 2 is held for 26s. per cwt., and the stocks available are very small. Californian liquid is practically wanting, and nothing is available in first-hands. Good set ranges in value from 45s. to 50s. per cwt.

**TURPS.**—Has eased off during the week, and 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d. per cwt. is now the ruling figure.

**BEESWAX.**—Further sales of Gambia have not transpired, and holders have eased off to the extent of about 2s. 6d. per cwt, good quality now being obtainable at 7l. 15s. per cwt; 8 packages of fair yellow Chilian have changed hands at 7l. 12s. 6d., with dark grey at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

**QUILLATA.**—Further sales are recorded at 14l. per ton for 5-ton lots. Importers still exhibit a very firm attitude.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—There is an easier tone in the quotations of importers, some showing a disposition to take an appreciable reduction from their recent quotations. 70 scrans of hard Senegal description are offered at 35s. per cwt, while good soft ranges in value from 65s. to 87s. per cwt., as in quality.

**CANARY-SEED.**—Transactions in this article have been somewhat limited, but value remains at 33s. 6d. to 34s. per quarter, according to quality.

**LINSEED OIL.**—Is steady at the decline; 31s. to 33s. per cwt. is asked for Liverpool make in export casks.

**COPAIBA.**—A shipment is expected shortly per ss. *Braganza*. Business has been confined to retail lots from druggists' hands at higher rates.

**WAX, CARNAUBA.**—Stocks are accumulating owing to the long continued inactive demand. No transactions are reported in grey or medium; sales of yellow consist of 25 bags only at 80s. to 83s. for fine to very choice quality.

**SPERMACELE.**—A small business in Chilian refined is reported at 1s. 2½d. per lb., and first-hand stock has now been cleared.

## German Drug Market.

Hamburg, December 4.

Business on our drug-market is very quiet, and only a very few articles meet with interest from the buyers.

**AGAR-AGAR.**—Prime quality is steady at 385m. per 100 kilos.

**BALSAM Peru** keeps firm at 11½m. per kilo.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** was raised 5m. per 100 kilos. by the refiners on December 1—now 475m. per 100 kilos. for prompt, and 485m. for forward delivery; second-hand holders quote 460m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

**CACA-LEAVES** are quoted 350m. per 100 kilos.

**CUMIN-SEED** continues firm, new Malta being quoted 66m. per 100 kilos.

**CARAWAY-SEED.**—Steady at 65m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT OF RYE** is a shade weaker, and slow of sale. Spanish ergot is quoted 500m., and Russian 500m. per 100 kilos.

**IPERCACUANHA.**—Rio is unchanged at 24m. per kilo, and Cartagena a little easier at 15½m. per kilo.

**KOLA** is firm, and scarce at 44m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL.**—Unchanged, but steady at 26½m. to 26¾m. per kilo.

**QUININE** is dull: 44m. per kilo, nominally.

**STAR-ANISE** is quiet at 145m. per 100 kilos. The low prices for shipment from China have stimulated speculation.

**SENEGA** is very firm at 445m. per 100 kilos.

**WORMSEED** of good green quality is scarce, and held for 65m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS.**—Cod-liver is very quiet, at 70m. per barrel. Japan fish oil is quoted 32½m., and white Newfoundland seal oil 52½m. per 100 kilos. Castor slow of sale; spot scarce, at 69m. per 100 kilos. ESSENTIAL OILS are practically unchanged since last week.

## Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, December 8, 1.6 P.M.**—Russian aniseed is firmer on this market, the present price being 33m. per 100 kilos. Star-anise is quiet at 140m. per 100 kilos. Japanese wax is 61m. per 100 kilos.; and menthol is firm at 26½m. per kilo.

\* \* \* \*

**NEW YORK, December 6, 4.2 P.M.**—Business is active here, opium being strongly held at \$3.45 per lb. Domestic quinine has declined to 32c. per oz. Beeswax is quiet at 27c. per lb., and ergot is easier at 57c. per lb. Aloes is



firmer at 4c. per lb., and asafetida is strong at 30c. per lb. Senega-root is easier at 43c. per lb., but business in cannabis indica is active, the price having now reached 50c. per lb. Jalap is firm at 14c. per lb.

\* \* \* \*

AMSTERDAM, December 6, 4.51 P.M.:—There were added to the auctions held here to-day, a further 314 bales (23,042 kilos.) of Java bark, containing 1,000 kilos. of quinine sulphate, so that the total amount catalogued was 7,395 bales, 8 baskets, and 247 cases containing 677,417 kilos., representing an equivalent of 33,221 kilos. quinine sulphate, of which 91,588 kilos. were druggists' bark (2,245 kilos. q.s.) and 585,829 kilos. manufacturing bark (30,976 kilos. q.s.), with an average percentage for the manufacturing bark of 5.29 per cent., against 5.39 per cent. for the November auctions, and an average of 5.38 per cent. for the ten Amsterdam auctions of 1899. Of the above 7,651 packages offered, 7,645 packages were sold at an average unit of 8c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo. against 10.90c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo. paid at the November auction. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 10,630 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 7,412 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 7,938 kilos.; the Frankfurt-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 4,316 kilos.; and various buyers, 2,913 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo.; and for druggists'-bark from 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo. The tone was steady at the decline.

### London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is firmer again, 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. having been paid for second-hand parcels of English crystals. For delivery through 1901, 1s. 4d. is mentioned as the makers' price, but they are unwilling to sell either for spot or forward.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good Natal sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., but all the St. Vincents was bought in at 2d. to 3d. per lb. for common to middling.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Germany refiners again advanced their quotations  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. on December 1, and now quote ton lots at 2s. 2d. for prompt and 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for delivery over three months. Tablets in proportion.

CINCHONA.—The N.V. Ned. Veem cinchona-bark department at Amsterdam reports the shipments during November from Java to Europe at 1,490,000 Amst. lbs., against 1,362,000 in 1899, 1,837,000 in 1898, 989,000 in 1897, and 909,000 in 1896. The total shipments from January to November have been

1900 ...	9,680,000	1896 ...	9,189,000
1899 ...	10,783,000	1895 ...	8,193,700
1898 ...	10,132,000	1894 ...	8,386,700
1897 ...	7,706,000	1893 ...	6,951,000

while the N.V. Vriesseveem cinchona department reports the shipments from Java from October 30 to December 3, 1900, at 1,772,000 Amst. lbs., and from January 1 to December 3 at 9,548,408 Amst. lbs. For the five months ended August the exports from British India were:—

	1900	1899	1898
Lbs. ...	1,491,484	1,253,288	761,486

The exports from Holland during the nine months ended November were:—

	1900	1899	1898
Kilos. ...	371,500	407,900	337,800

In the drug auctions thirteen serons of Huanoco quill sold at from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for lean to good bright, and seven serons Toxa good quill at 1s. 6d. per lb. Another lot of sixteen serons Huanoco grey bark sold at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and a bale of dark flat Calisaya was cleared at 3d. per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—In auction 600 cases (60 tons) Cadbury's A sold at from 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., closing 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher. The tone, however, at the Amsterdam auctions was easier, 65 tons Van Houten's selling at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. (average price 85.53c.), 25 tons Helm at 85c. to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 5 tons De Jong at 87c. to 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., while 5 tons Mignon were withdrawn.

COPPER SULPHATE has been advanced to 24l. 10s. per ton for December delivery, and for spring shipments 25l. is still

quoted, there being a good inquiry. It is reported that large stores are to be erected in Greece for the storage of copper sulphate, as it is stated that the failure of the currant crop was due to the difficulty of getting supplies of the chemical.

ERGOTINE has been advanced by one maker to 20s. per lb. for Bonjean's make, but there are sellers at about 3s. less in second-hands.

GALLS.—There is now a good supply of Persian galls on the spot, which are offered at from 70s. to 80s. per cwt. for blue; 60s. to 65s. for green; and 50s. to 55s. for white; but the market is quiet. The new crop is of fair colour, but the galls are mostly small in size. Chinese to arrive offer at 65s., c.i.f., for plum shape; and 64s. for usual kind.

GUM ARABIC.—Small parcels of so-called Persian insoluble sorts have changed hands at from 19s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. ex quay for worked; and from 15s. 6d. for common siftings to 20s. 6d. for picked sorts, unworked. In the drug-auctions, small to bold Trieste picked was held for 13l., and three serons of soft Turkey sorts realised 80s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Quiet and unchanged. In Kobayashi brand 12s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., has been paid for a round lot.

MERCURIALS.—Owing to competition by an outside holder the manufacturers have made a slight reduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in the list-prices of calomel, corrosive sublimate, and red precipitate.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is still tending downwards, with sellers at 5s. 9d. spot.

OIL, CLOVE.—English distillers have advanced their list-price 1d. per lb., now 2s. 11d.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on December 1, that the market is still dull, and sales very few at from 63s. to 64s. per barrel, f.o.b., Bergen, at which figures the makers are apparently firm for the present. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 9,658 barrels, against 13,476 barrels at the same time of last year.

OIL, DILL, has been reduced to 9s. per lb., and B.P. to 13s.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Sales of Japanese dementholised continue to be made at 4s. 3d. per lb., spot.

OPIUM.—The activity on the London market has subsided this week, and values all round are unchanged, good to fine "druggists'" being quoted 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. Persian gum remains very firm at 14s. 6d. per lb. for fine, either for spot or arrival. Medium quality is held at from 13s. 6d. to 14s.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.—We have to record a quiet week, the total sales amounting to 10 cases "druggists'" at 9s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b., and 16 cases "soft" at 10s. 9d. to 12s. for Malatias. There have been heavy rains in most parts of the interior, which will allow of ground being prepared for winter sowings. The autumn sowings can now be looked upon as a complete failure. Should the winter be mild, January sowings would to a certain extent make good the deficit, but severe cold during January and February would render the position most precarious, and the crop would have to depend on spring sowings, which are a very uncertain quantity. In any case a large crop is now out of question.

POTASHES.—Montreal pot are firm at 32s. per cwt. for firsts, and 31s. for seconds. Pearl are quoted 35s. to 37s. 6d., according to holder.

QUININE.—The slump in the second-hand market has been further accentuated this week by the failure of a speculator, who held, it is said, about 250,000 oz., which have been forced on the market. This fact, together with the heavy bark shipments last month, have completely demoralised the speculative market, and quotations have gradually dropped to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for December delivery, in which position a small business has been done, and for March there are sellers at 1s. 2d. It is currently reported that makers will be compelled to reduce their quotation, if, as quite anticipated, there should be a decline at the Amsterdam bark sale to-day. The opinion is expressed that makers would have reduced their quotations ere this, had it not been that they are exceptionally busy and that the "falling clause" was in operation on undelivered portions of contracts. There is now a discrepancy of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. between the second-hand quotation and that of makers. American quinine manufacturers reduced their quotation on Wednesday to 32c. per oz. In the drug-auctions 2 cases of Howard's quinine sulphate, each containing 100 1-oz. vials, were offered and bought in.



The exports of "quinine, quinine preparations, &c.," from Germany for the nine months ended September, were:—

	1900	1899	1898
Kilos. ...	137,700	160,630	146,300

SHELLAC.—The good supply of 924 cases was offered in auction on Tuesday, when about 400 sold, second orange opening at 3s., and closed at 1s. decline, fair TN being quoted at 60s.; Garnet and Button also sold cheaply. The following prices were paid: Second orange, fair reddish free, 59s. to 60s.; fair medium red, 58s. to 59s.; dark red livery, 57s.; ordinary hard block, 56s. to 57s.; Garnet, common hard block, 51s. to 52s.; Button firsts, block, 56s. to 58s.; free native kind, 59s. to 63s. per cwt. Since the auctions small private sales have been made at the decline, including second orange, at 60s., cash terms.

SPICES.—There has been more doing in washed rough Cochín *Ginger* during the past week, at 26s. to 28s. per cwt., and the price is now 30s., at which the parcels offered at auction on Wednesday were bought in. Calicut brown rough was also held for the same figure. Cut qualities, however, do not share in the improvement; B size sold at 63s., and C at 43s. per cwt.; medium and small partly sold at 45s., and small at 39s. to 39s. 6d.; cuttings were offered at 30s. per cwt., but remained unsold. One lot of Japan sold at 29s. 6d. per cwt., and a few lots of Jamaica at 45s. per cwt. for dull, at 51s. for bolder, and at 62s. for rather bold washed. Zanzibar *Cloves* have fluctuated within narrow limits, round about 4½d. per lb. for March-May delivery. *Pimento* very slow, and only a small part sold at 2½d. per lb. for ordinary dark, and at 2¾d. for dull clear. Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 47s. per cwt. for good red little mixed faded, and at 42s. 6d. for faded. Fine Natal *Capsicums* were bought in at 90s. per cwt., dull red East India on stalk sold at 25s. per cwt. False packed *Cassia lignea* was bought in at 40s., and broken at 33s. per cwt. *Pepper* quiet; Penang black and Lampong were bought in 5½d. per lb.; Singapore is quoted 6½d. to 6¾d. on the spot, and 6½d. to 6¾d. for arrival. Singapore white was all bought in except one lot of good, which sold at 9½d. per lb. Penang sells slowly at 8½d. per lb. on the spot, and business has been done at the same price for February-April shipment.

### London Drug-auctions.

The next drug-sale will be on January 17, 1901, six weeks' hence, when both new and old goods will be offered. At the auctions to-day there was a fairly good tone, a fair proportion of goods being sold publicly. The following table shows the drugs offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	29	0	Chiretta	28	0
Albumen	6	0	Cinchona	37	37
Aloes (Cape)	45	24	Coca-leaves	16	4
Curacao (boxes)	216	0	Cocculus indicus	143	0
(gourds)	800	0	Colocynth	48	7
E. African	59	5	Croton-seed	48	0
Socotrine	15	0	Cubebs	81	0
Zanzibar	16	9	Cus Cus	12	0
Ambergris	8	2	Cuttle-fish	47	0
Anise	20	0	Dandelion	24	0
Annatto-seed	9	0	Dragon's-blood	35	22
Antimony	50	0	ditto <i>Reed</i>	3	3
Areca-nuts	66	0	Elaterium	2	0
Asafetida	51	0	Elemi	6	6
Asphaltum	30	0	Ergot		
Balsam, copaiba	68	52	Russian	1	1
Peru	7	0	Spanish	13	0
Tolu	26	5	Galbanum	13	0
Benzoin—			Gamboge	6	6
Palembang	34	21	*Gentian	30	9
Siam	10	0	Ginger	3	3
Sumatra	89	46	Guaiacum	8	0
Bird-lime	1	0	Guarana	4	0
Buchu	8	7	*Guinea-grains	6	5
Calumba	309	26	Gum acacia	299	5
*Cannabis indica	50	50	Honey, Australian	43	
Cardamoms	452	208	Jamaica	103	32
Cascara sagrada	45	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Cascarilla	22	22	(Cartagena)	90	0
Cassia fistula	6	6	(Rio)	44	23
Castorium	1	0	Jalap	19	4

\* Sold privately.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Kamala	6	0	Rhatany	41	0
Kino	11	4	Rhubarb	137	35
Kola	50	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Lime-juice	82	74	Guayaquil	4	0
Liquorice-powder	24	0	Honduras	18	5
" root	100	0	Jamaica	11	0
Mastic	10	0	Lima	14	10
*Matico	14	1	Native	10	7
Musk (pod)	6	0	Scammonium	13	0
Myrrh	7	0	Scammony-root	33	0
Nux vomica	303	0	Senna—		
Oil, anise star	10	0	Alexandrian	124	0
bergamot	1	0	Tinnevely	179	179
cassia	5	0	Senega	6	0
cedarwood	2	0	Soy	15	15
chaulmoogra	0	0	Squills	13	2
cinnamon-leaf	3	0	Tonka-beans	8	6
citronella	4	0	Turmeric	16	0
eucalyptus	83	0	Turtle, dried	1	0
kuromoji	4	0	Wax (bees)—		
lemon	12	0	Australian	18	5
lime	33	29	Carnauba	37	37
mandarin	10	0	Chinese	42	0
olive	12	3	East Indian	106	5
orange	1	1	English	2	0
peppermint	10	0	Italian	14	0
rose	8	1	Jamaica	7	7
Orange-peel	25	4	Madagascar	132	10
Orris	126	77	Spanish	26	0
Ox tongues	40	0	Zanzibar	178	55
Patchouli-leaves	29	0	Wax (Japan)	15	0
Pistachio	2	0	Worm-seed	10	0
Quillaia	50	0	Yarrow	5	0
Quinine	2	0			

ACONITE.—Japanese was held for 30s. per cwt.

ALOES.—No Curacao was disposed of, although there was a plentiful supply offered. Zanzibar hepatic in skins sold at higher rates, 72s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for fine hard livery, and 50s. to 55s. for very soft and pasty; East African was lower, a few packages selling at 25s. for blocky. For good Socotrine 72s. 6d. was wanted; common black Mocha were taken out. Of Cape aloes 45 cases offered, of which 24 sold at unchanged rates, 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. being paid for fair to good bright hard; 21s. for seconds, slightly softish; and for low drossy 14s. 6d. was refused.

AMBERGRIS.—Good grey sold at 5½. 12s. 6d. per oz., and a tin at 92s. 6d.

ARECA.—Ordinary dark Ceylon were held for 12s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—A parcel of pale to dark cloudy Bahia sold with good competition at 1s 5½d. per lb., filtered Cartagena (1 cask) was held for 1s. 7d., and 16 packages Maracaibo at 1s. 8d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—Five cases of large tins sold at 1s. 1d. per lb., subject to approval, for part softish. Of another lot of 18 cases in large tins 1 case realised 1s. 2d. per lb.

BENZONIN sold at unchanged rates. Fair almondy Sumatra seconds of old fracture (7 cases) realised 8½. 2s. 6d.; ordinary seconds, 6½. 2s. 6d. to 6½. 5s.; and good fair ditto, 6½. 12s. 6d. to 7½. per cwt. Fine seconds were bought in at 10½. A parcel of 11 cases Palembang fair glassy seconds in tins sold at 44s. per cwt., the "cases and contents being more or less stained with saccharin matter and water." Another parcel of good glassy sold at 47s. 6d. No Siam was disposed of, good small to medium almondy block being taken out at 14½. per cwt. for 3 cases of siftings partly loose and partly in block, a bid of 7½. is to be submitted.

BUCHU sold at slightly easier rates, 1s. per lb. being paid for fair to good green round leaf.

CALUMBA.—Ordinary small and dark brown sold at 12s. per cwt., and for 20 bags of fair natural sorts 17s. was wanted. Fair yellow washed, part stemmy, was held for 40s. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The parcel of 50 bales tops had been sold privately at 1s. 8d. per lb.; 1s. 10d. is now the quotation.

CARDAMOMS.—Fine qualities were about 2d. per lb. dearer, but medium grades were lower, closing irregularly. Ceylon-Mysore, fine bold pale picked, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; medium to bold pale, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; medium pale, 2s. 9d. to



2s. 11d.; medium dullish, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; brown, 2s. 2d.; small to medium pale, 2s. 4d.; small pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d.; and brown and split, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. Seeds, 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Mangalore, medium to bold round, 3s. to 3s. 4d., subject. Long native Ceylon, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb.

CASCARILLA.—A new parcel of 22 bales sold at good prices, 62s. per cwt. being paid for fine bold quill, 46s. to 48s. for small to medium quill, and 31s. to 42s. for small twiggy.

COCA-LEAVES.—Four bags of fair Ceylon realised 1s. 4d. per lb., and for good green Truxillo 1s. 2d. was wanted.

COLOCYNTH.—Good white Spanish pulp sold at 5s. per lb., being slightly easier compared with the last public sale, when 5s. 6d. was paid for yellowish; ditto white Spanish apple at 1s. 2d., siftings at 10d., and shreds, 1s. 3d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Prices were slightly easier in auction as stocks of fine gum are accumulating, and while none was sold, it was found that reasonable bids would have been accepted. Three cases of medium lump, fair colour, sold at 8l. 15s., and a case of common saucers at 4l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., "without reserve." Three cases of reeds put up "without reserve" sold with good competition at 6l. 10s. for two cases, and 4l. 15s. for one case, the quality in both instances being coarse, thick finger, and slightly damp. Fifteen cases of common, bricky, so-called "dragon's-blood" sold without reserve at from 5s. to 10s. per cwt. This grade is principally in demand for the United States, and the parcel in question had been hawked about on this market for the past twelve months.

ELEMI.—Common dry and yellow gum, offered "without reserve" and partly sold at 32s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—For fair sound Spanish 2s. 3d. was refused, 2s. 5d. being the limit, and a bag of fair Russian sold at 2s. 3d. Three bags of weevily Spanish were held for 2s. 3d. Privately, Spanish on the spot is quoted 2s. 6d. per lb., or 2s. 3d., c.i.f., in ton lots.

GAMBOGE.—In small supply. Fair Siam pipe, partly blocky, sold at 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for 6 cases, and a lot of 2 cases rough unsorted Siam pipe, partly blocky, and containing a fair amount of orange fractured, sold cheaply at 7l. 15s.

HONEY.—A poor assortment was offered; 30 packages of dark liquid to set, sold at from 24s. to 25s. 6d., and for brown set, 24s. 6d. per cwt. was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—In auction, Rio sold at full-up prices, but Cartagena was easier, although no business was done publicly. Of 30 bales Rio root offered by the first selling-broker, 9 sold publicly, at from 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb. for lean and woody to fair stout. The second offering consisted of 14 bales, and, after some diffidence on the part of buyers, they were all cleared at from 10s. to 10s. 2d. Five parcels of Cartagena were offered; 6s. 6d. to 7s. were the limits in most instances. A bid of 6s. 6d. was refused for clean short root.

JALAP.—Dearer in auction. For 2 bags of small to medium tuber 7d. per lb., subject, was paid, and for two bags wormy ditto, 6d. Another parcel of 15 bags was held for 6½d. Cables from New York this week quote fair to good Vera Cruz at the equivalent of 7½d. to 8d., c.i.f.

KINO.—For a case of common blocky and woody from Calicut 1s. 3d. per lb. was paid. Another parcel of 7 cases of small dark genuine, partly blocky, was limited at 2s.; privately there has been a revival of business, and up to 1s. 6d. has been paid.

KOLA.—Fine bold washed West Indian were held for 4½d., and for halves 3½d. was wanted. Natural African quarters were bought in at 3d.

LIME JUICE.—A string of 63 packages West Indian sold, "without reserve," at from 6d. to 9d. per gal.

MATICO.—Fourpence per lb. was wanted for genuine whole leaves. A bale was subsequently sold privately at this figure.

OIL, LIME.—A parcel of 26 cases and 3 tins was forced off to-day at a reduction, from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. being paid for West Indian distilled.

ORRIS.—Fifty-eight bags of Verona sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt., "without reserve," and for another lot of 19

bags, also without reserve, 20s. was paid. No bid was made for a parcel of 13 bags bleached Verona. Florentine sorts were bought in at 40s. to 45s.

PISTACHIO.—Two cases sold without reserve at 6¾d. per lb.

RHATANY.—Chumpy Savanilla was bought in at 4d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The offerings to-day were chiefly "without reserve" and sold at steady rates, although quality was low in most instances. Four cases of Shensi, medium round, full coat, three-quarters pinky, one-quarter grey, and dark fracture, sold "without reserve" at 1s. 4d. per lb., and a parcel of 15 cases flat high-dried, mixed in size, half good pinky fracture and half grey and dark, also sold "without reserve" at from 8½d. to 8¾d. Another parcel of 10 cases of flat high-dried sold "without reserve" at from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. for small to medium dull coat, half grey and half dark fracture. Good common round rough high-dried, half pinky, half dark fracture, was held for 6¾d. per lb., which figure is reported to have been paid privately. For medium round Canton 10d. was paid.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of 8 bales native Jamaica, 5 sold at 11d. per lb. subject for red, and 8d. to 8½d. subject for yellow. Ten bales of country and sea-damaged Lima-Jamaica sold at 1s. 1d. per lb. Eleven bales of grey Jamaica offered, but no business was done; 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. were the limits, according to holder; for 4 bales Guayaquil 1s. 1d. was wanted, and for 5 serons Honduras 1s. 3d. was paid.

SENNA.—In auction about ¼d. per lb. dearer rates were paid for Tinnevely, but quality is still falling off. Fair to fairly fine green leaf sold at 4d. per lb., fair to medium greenish leaf 2d. to 2½d., and ordinary small and yellowish to medium 1d. to 1¾d. per lb.; pods sold at 4¼d.

SOY.—Cheaper, in auction sales being made "without reserve" at 1s. 1½d. per gall.

SQUILLS.—Five bags of small sold without reserve at 2d. per lb.

TONKA BEANS.—Foxy Para sold at from 7½d. to 10½d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'—Jamaica in small supply and 7s. 6d. dearer, from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. being paid. Zanzibar, fair pale to dark brown, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d.; Madagascar, 6l. 15s.; Madras, 5l. 5s.; Bombay, 5l. 12s. 6d., subject; Australian, grey, 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX CARNAUBA.—A parcel from Pernambuco, grey and yellow, sold at from 48s. per cwt., subject to 70s. for choice.

## Coming Events.

### Tuesday, December 11.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Notes on the Oil of Akee," by E. M. Holmes and W. Garsed; "The Bismuth Sub-Nitrate of Commerce," by F. A. Upsher-Smith.

### Wednesday, December 12.

*Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland*, St. George's Hall, High Street, Belfast, at 8.15. Members of the trade and their friends can obtain tickets free by applying to Mr. Rankin, the Hon. Secretary (27 Newington Street, Belfast), members of the committee, or to any Belfast wholesale house. An excellent programme has been arranged.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Metropole, Newcastle, at 8 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets—4s. (single), and 7s. 6d. (double), can be obtained from Mr. F. Gilderdale, Hon. Secretary, 19 Groat Market, Newcastle, if application is made not later than December 10.

*Nottingham Chemists' Association*. Smoking-concert and social evening.

*Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association*, at 8 P.M. "Fruits, their Forms and Modes of Distribution," with lantern illustration, by Mr. B. Cockburn.

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association*. Discussion on the draft Pharmacy Bill.

*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society*. Lecture by Mr. Jasper Redfern.

### Thursday, December 13.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, at 8.30 P.M. Rammelsberg Memorial lecture, by Professor H. A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.